

Saturday Specials

Home Smoked Hams, whole.....	33-35c
Hog Liver, 3 lbs. for	25c
All 35c Oleomargarine	32c
Dill Pickles, 3 quarts	25c
Canned Vegetables, 2 cans for	25c
Plain Olives 10c, 3 for	25c
Plain Olives 15c, 2 for	25c
Sour Pickles 15c doz., 2 doz. for	25c

Cash and Carry Saves
4 Per Cent

Strictly Cash Market

F. H. MILKS

Phone No. 2

Patronize the Merchants that Advertise.

PLEDGES SUPPORT
UNTIL WAR ENDS

LOCAL PRO-GERMANS TERMED
TRAITORS BY WAR BOARD.

Small But Wonderful Meeting of
County Organization.

The Crawford county war board held a session at the Court house in this city Saturday afternoon for the purpose of placing this organization on a practical, working basis.

The meeting was called to order by the county chairman T. Hanson. The county is divided into smaller units, according to the townships, the supervisors being the chairmen of their respective units. Every township was represented by the chairman with the exception of Frederic, however James A. Kalahar vouched for the support of that community.

The chairman, in his preliminary remarks stated that this body was to handle every activity having any connection with the war. In Grayling there are about 75 members, comprising the Grayling Board of trade, and among the other townships there are about 25 members—all workers.

The several township chairmen responded with remarks about the condition of affairs within their territory. Most of them reported that some pro-Germanism or lack of co-operation existed within their townships. Mr. Hanson stated that we were no longer

going to make apologies for the Germans. They choose to be on the side of the Germans and thus will be recorded as traitors and treated as such.

One of the most stirring short talks was given by James A. Kalahar of Frederic when he said that he was not going to be able to control himself much longer and that he knew he was going to fight; that he wasn't going to tolerate the "traitors" within his township any longer. He asked the members of the board if they thought he was right or wrong. There was a chorus of replies to "go ahead," they all would "stand back of him."

There were many earnest and serious talks. Geo. L. Alexander covered a number of good points, advocating economy, and did not advise public meeting except when really necessary. He would wipe out all political parties and class all persons either as patriots or traitors. He said that all cannot go into the ranks and we at home will have to fight with our pocketbooks—all must do our parts.

M. Hanson said he was in sympathy with every movement, and speaking for the Bank of Grayling, said that anyone wanting to borrow money on their bonds could do so to the limit of the capacity of his bank. Also that farmers wanting to borrow money with which to purchase seeds or live stock could have all the money they needed. Mr. Kalahar said that Mr. Hanson's offer held good with the Bank of Frederic also.

Chairman Hanson told of the deplorable condition existing in Wisconsin where the population was 75% German and pro-Germans in sentiment. He also said that if the farmers of the county decided that a Ford tractor was desirable and they were certain that it could be to sufficient extent to make it pay, that he would buy one and give it to them.

Melvin A. Bates said that the U. S. welcomed people of every country, yet many were here in Grayling who refuse to take any part in the war work. He said that a federal bill had been introduced in Congress to deport every citizen who was disactive in the war. He didn't mince matters and said that we are "now ready to tell this Feldhauser bunch where to head in."

Fred Welsh told of unsatisfactory condition among the Finnish residents on the South Side. He said that one woman answered to the questions of the census, takers for the registration of women, and when her husband found it out he raised a disturbance. The following day before the census collectors could proceed with the work this same lady hustled around and warned the other Finnish women not to answer any questions, thus hindering the work. Mrs. S. N. Insley who is chairman of the Woman's registration board, corroborate the remarks of Mr. Welsh. The woman, referred to, the speaker remarked, is Mrs. Adam Hyadlaenen, and it is believed that the stand taken by the Finns is due to a lack of understanding on their part of what the registration is really for. The War board is planning on securing a speaker who can address an assembly of the Finns and clear the matter up with them. If that don't bring them to their senses the local employers of labor will take matters into their own hands and discharge them from further employment.

There were several other good talks and it was remarkable to witness the cold, deliberate, and determined attitude of the entire board. There were no half-hearted or light talks but every word uttered at that meeting carried with it dogged determination, and it is safe to say that in a very short time Crawford county is going to be 100% loyal Americans or else there is going to be serious trouble in the homes where there is any other kind of spirit.

The above talks were interspersed with planning for the next Liberty loan drive that is to begin next Saturday, April 6. Chairman Hanson said he felt positively certain that our quota was going to be raised within a few days. The organization is all set for the big drive and when it comes we feel confident that every last citizen in the county who can possibly do so is going to purchase at least one bond. This isn't asking much for it is only a loan to Uncle Sam and he promises to pay it back with 4 1/2% interest to boot. If we haven't the money we will borrow it even if we have to pay 7% interest for the loan. Our army needs billions of dollars and we are going to empty our pockets so that we can keep our boys after the Huns.

LIBERTY LOAN MEETING.

Beaver Creek Town Hall Tuesday, April 9.

There will be a Liberty Bond patriotic meeting at the town hall at Beaver Creek, Tuesday afternoon April 9, at 1:00 o'clock. There will be good speaking and also singing by the children of both schools.

Everybody is cordially invited to be present. Come and bring your neighbors.

Methodist Church Notes.
Gospel services will be held morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:00 o'clock in the Danabod. Please attend these services and bring a friend, all are welcome.

MANY CIRCUIT COURT CASES.

April Session Will Begin Next
Monday Afternoon.

Judge Sharpe will be confronted with a good sized calendar when he opens court here next Monday afternoon. Following are the cases that appear in the calendar:

CRIMINAL.
Levi Abbott, assault to carnally know and abuse.

Frank LaFond, larceny.

CIVIL.
Lee & Cady and Bay City Grocery company vs. George Colten, appeal from justice court.

Homer L. Fitch and Madge S. Fitch vs. Michigan Central Railroad Co., appeal from justice court.

Edna Moshier vs. P. J. Moshier, assumpsit.

Holger F. Peterson vs. Andrew Peterson, assumpsit.

Robert Smith Co., vs. Henry Joseph, trespass on the case upon promises.

CHANCERY.
Annie Neveu vs. Charles Neveu, divorce.

Anna Decker vs. Francis Decker, divorce.

Nettie Hamel vs. Frederic Hamel, divorce.

Thomas B. Smethers vs. William Cecil, Mary E. Cecil and the First National Bank of Marion, Indiana, bill of foreclosure.

In the matter of the petition of the Auditor General for the sale of lands for taxes assessed.

Sarah M. Parker vs. Alfred Parker, divorce.

Millie Bell Bradley vs. Joseph M. Bradley, Divorce.

Edna Moshier vs. Daniel J. Moshier, divorce.

One criminal case appears in the causes in which no progress has been made for more than one year. It is as follows:

Charles Bailey and Joe Bailey, larceny.

There is one petition for naturalization; that of John Gross.

PETIT JURORS.

George Petruka, Beaver Creek.

James Knibbs, Maple Forest.

Avin M. Scott, South Branch.

Henry Joseph, Grayling.

Adelbert West, Beaver Creek.

Lewis Delaire, Maple Forest.

Harry Hunter, South Branch.

Frank Serven, Grayling.

Robert Feldhauser, Maple Forest.

William Arman, South Branch.

Marshall Atkinson, Grayling.

A. J. Charron, Maple Forest.

Wellman N. Knight, South Branch.

George Biggs, Grayling.

Joseph Charron, Maple Forest.

Hugo Schreiber Jr., South Branch.

Clark Yost, Grayling.

Asa Baxter, Maple Forest.

Robert Ziebell, Grayling.

Adolph Delaire, Maple Forest.

George Olson, Grayling.

Carl Parsons, Maple Forest.

John Schram, Grayling.

George Smith, Grayling.

Watch For The Liberty Loan Advertisements.

The press has been the greatest instrument used in the big Liberty loan drives, preparing the way for the committees to gain their quotas and thus make it possible for the government to borrow money from the individuals instead of by taxation.

Governmental departments, including the treasury department, realize that the newspapers in giving freely of their news and editorial space are doing their full share.

Thus they have asked the merchants and business firms to pay for newspaper space in their home communities.

Beginning next week there will be a series of Liberty loan advertising in the Avalanche. Some of the merchants have purchased liberal space and our manufacturers will each have a full page. Up to this time space has been purchased by the following firms:

Salling, Hanson Co.

R. Hanson & Sons.

Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.

The Simpson Co.

Class in Applied Christianity.

Grayling Mercantile Co.

Frank Dreese.

A. M. Lewis.

Olaf Sorenson & Sons.

Thomas Cassidy.

Crawford Avalanche.

Sorenson Brothers.

Max Landsberg.

Some of these advertisements will appear next week and others will follow within the next two weeks. The advertisements are illustrated and prepared by experts and are attractively presented. Our space is not entirely closed and should others want to aid in this patriotic work they should report to this office at once.

Modern Woodmen of America Attention.

A special meeting is called for Friday evening, April 5th, 1918. All members of this Order are invited to be present at the Oddfellows hall at 8:00 o'clock on this evening.

A list of delinquent taxes for 1915 and previous years appears in supplement form in this issue of the Avalanche.

3-7-5.

Ready for Spring

Dress Goods of
Satisfaction

Light and dark Percales worth 35c, going while they last at 25c.

42-inch fine Voiles, in all the new shades, white, black, rose, yellow, navy, tan and new blue.

Special in Gingham

35c values selling at 25c
25c values selling at 22c

Georgette crepe, navy, white, black, brown, green and plum.

Taffetas and Messalines in all the new shades.

SILK HOSE in white, black, pink, sky, navy, gold, bronze, suede, gray, African brown, pearl and lavender.

Many of the above goods were bought early and same are selling much below the actual wholesale price

EMIL KRAUS

GRAYLING'S LEADING DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING STORE

Spade and Hoe to Befriend the
Rifle and the Bayonet.

War is making bare the world's cupboards; the granaries are being emptied, the flocks thinned, the herds butchered, the mines scraped. War is making everything dear except human life; the destructive monster is consuming more food essentials than it is producing. Want follows hard in the wake of the chariot wheels of Mars, and the whole world is threatened with hunger, the menace of which will become greater with the prolongation of hostilities. Victory will go to the combatants who are best fed and nourished. The food question is now paramount. Food production is as essential to victory as food saving. The spade and the hoe must befriend the rifle and the bayonet.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE AVALANCHE.

Liberty Loan Dinner Friday Night.

Board of Trade will have a dinner Friday evening at 7:00 o'clock at Shoppenagov's Inn, at which time the organization for the drive will be perfected.

Special mention of the Liberty Loan will be made in the churches Sunday and four minute speakers will give addresses at opera house each evening.

Watch the bulletin board in front of postoffice for results of campaign.

NOTICE—Attention is called to teamsters and others who may be hauling rubbish to the town dump, that such rubbish should be deposited in the proper place within the dump and not be placed along the road sides. Anyone violating these provisions will be dealt with according to law.

Village Council.

ANNOUNCING THE
3rd Liberty Loan

On Saturday, April 6th, the United States Government will offer for public subscription \$3,000,000-000 4 1/4 per ct. bonds, constituting the third Liberty Loan. These bonds will be exempt from all taxes, except the tax on incomes in excess of \$5,000 par value of the bonds.



It is expected that every individual will buy of these bonds in proportion to his income and ability to do so, as it is the desire of the Government to bring every man, woman and child into partnership with the nation in financing this war.

These bonds must be purchased out of current earnings or future savings to be most effective, as every dollar in the banks should be held liquid and available for the aid of industry in carrying out its program of war production.

The drive for the sale of these

bonds by our local organization will begin promptly on Monday morning, April 8. Be prepared to place your subscription at once. Every day saved by Crawford county in reaching its quota will act as an added inspiration to the nation and place Crawford county's star one degree higher before the world.

We know your action will be prompted by your loyalty and a full appreciation of the position this nation occupies. The appeal from this committee, therefore, is for promptness in making your subscription.

Liberty Loan Committee
for Crawford County

This space paid for by
GRAYLING BOARD OF TRADE

Grayling and Crawford Co's. Quota is
\$25,000.00

Help Make Crawford County the First to
Subscribe Her Quota.

Service That Wins

The service that WINS is the service that SATISFIES. Our service is of that kind.

FIRST. We give you just what you want if it is in the house.

SECOND. We employ every effort to have what you want.

THIRD. We never seek to put off on a customer a substitute for an article called for, unless the customer so desires.

This three-fold policy has secured for us a line of SATISFIED CUSTOMERS of which we are indeed proud.

Ours is a store of SATISFACTION, and we want to satisfy you.

Salling, Hanson Co.

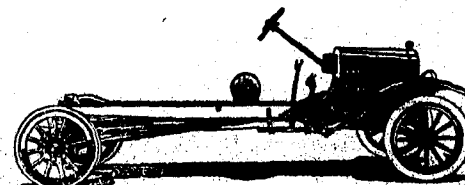
Hardware Department

W.S.S.
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
ISSUED BY THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Like the regular Ford cars the Ford Model T One-Ton Truck is a real farm necessity, just as it is the necessity of manufacturer, contractor and merchant. There is no question about it proving a money-saver right from the start. It is flexible; turning in a 46-foot circle; has 124-inch wheel base; the regular Ford motor with worm drive—and has proven as economical in operation and maintenance as the Ford Touring Car. The price of the truck chassis is \$600 f. o. b. Detroit. We urge placing orders without delay in order to get reasonably fair delivery. The demand is big—come in, and let us talk it over.

GEORGE BURKE, Grayling, Mich.



AMERICAN ARMY ORDERED HURRIED OVER TO FRANCE

APPROXIMATELY 1,000,000 MEN
NOW IN TRAINING CAMPS
TO BE RUSHED
OVERSEAS.

GERMAN DRIVE IS HALTED

Alles, By Great Stand. Seem to Have
Brought Onrush of Teuton
Hordes to An Almost
Complete Standstill.

Washington—President Wilson personally has told the members of the war council of the war department and Gen. Goethals, chief of the transport service, that he desires every soldier now in an American camp moved to Europe before Christmas.

This order means the movement of in excess of 1,000,000 men across the ocean this year.

The strength of the American army up to Saturday night was slightly over 1,500,000 men and more than two-thirds of this force still is in American camps or in transit to ports of embarkation. Several hundred troop trains already are moving soldiers eastward.

The problem right now is not so much one of ships as of transportation facilities in France. The United States has built 600 miles of railroads, connecting ports with camps in France, and it has developed one second rate French port until it is one of the greatest harbors in the world.

Army men declared that the doubling of these present facilities is now necessary to meet the demand for American troops.

Big Drive At Standstill.

London—Germany's great drive into the allied lines in northern France seems virtually at a standstill. Her first great onrush appears to have been stemmed, with large gains of territory scored, but with final victory no nearer in sight and her resources in men and material depleted.

Meanwhile 100,000 American soldiers are moving in motor trucks and on foot to join the fight against the invader and to drive him back. The American troops are now under control of Gen. Foch, the generalissimo, but their destination in the fighting area has not been disclosed. They are seasoned troops and are reported as anxious to get into the fight.

Battle Line Is Widened.

London—Out of the confusion of the battle, and the contrary claims of the contending armies, two new features stand out. The first is the French, over a front of six miles, have driven into the German lines along the southern side of the salient established by the Teutonic drive. The other is the Germans have begun a new operation to the east of Arras, which may be the inception of a widening area of battle to the northward.

The German report says that troops under command of the crown prince have penetrated to a depth of 37 miles from St. Quentin.

The German losses have been kept within normal limits, says the communication, although they have been heavier at vital points on the front. The slightly wounded are estimated at 60 to 70 per cent.

French Drive Germans Back.

Paris—On the front from Lassigny to Noyon our troops have advanced over a line about 10 kilometers long to a depth of two kilometers says the war office statement issued March 23. The repulse of Germans in villages further west also is announced.

Americans Make Good Showing.

Paris—"Entirely new in this warfare, the Americans worked like the best veterans in the battle of the Somme," says a wounded French captain who has been brought back from the front, according to La Liberté.

Two of the Americans, officers who were wounded, were brought back with the French captain, a member of the Dragoons. Each American wore a French war cross, conferred on this battlefield.

The presence of American auxiliary troops on the fighting line in the great battle was the subject of much favorable comment and when it became generally known that wounded American officers and men are being brought back with the French wounded from the region of St. Quentin, American stock rose high. The moral effect was considerable, even though the supposition was the number of the American troops in line was not considerable.

General Wood May Go to Front.

Washington—Major General Leonard Wood has passed his physical examination for active service at the front and will be returned to command his division at Camp Funston, Kas. Unless he is selected for some more important post, General Wood probably retains command of the Eighty-ninth division when it is sent to France. In his fifty-eighth year, the former chief of staff enjoys robust health and is not bothered by the shell fragment wound in the left arm.

Jailed for Aiding Slackers.

Detroit—Abraham Lincoln Cook, Detroit attorney, was sentenced to 10 months in the Detroit house of correction and disbanded from practice in the federal courts of the eastern district of Michigan by Federal Judge Tuttle. Cook, pleaded guilty to a charge of aiding a slacker, W. Schroeder, the man whom Cook was accused of helping to avoid military service, pleaded not guilty to a charge of evading the draft and was held under \$1,000 bail.



PERSHING'S OFFER OF HELP ACCEPTED

PARIS OFFICIALLY ACCEDES TO
REQUEST OF U. S. TO SEND
ARMY TO PICARDY.

AMERICANS KEEN FOR ACTION

Will Fight Shoulder to Shoulder With
French to Help Stem Onrush
of Germans.

Paris—"The French government has decided to accede to the desire expressed by General Pershing in the name of the United States government," says an official note issued Sunday dealing with operation of American troops with the French and British.

"The American troops will fight side by side with the British and French troops and the Star Spangled Banner will float beside the French and English flags in the plains of Picardy."

With the American Army in France. Delayed—All the American troops have been turned over to the Allies for use as they see fit to make of them.

Great activity of many sorts is in progress in the entire American zone. Miles of motor trucks filled with Americans have pushed through the towns, some going in one direction, some in another.

Through a driving rain the motor trucks plowed their way along muddy roads, the Americans singing. The trucks had American flags fastened to their tailboards. On other roads mile after mile of marching Americans splashed along through the mud, which came over their ankles.

All the men are working as hard as possible, with the realization that they are to be of service in the common cause and used in the present conflict.

TRAINS RUN 1 HOUR EARLIER

Clocks Moved Ahead to Conform With
"Daylight Saving" Law.

Detroit—At 2 o'clock Sunday morning, March 30, clocks in railroad stations in Detroit were moved ahead one hour and, until next October, will register the same time as other clocks in the city.

The time was changed to conform with the "daylight saving" law recently enacted by congress, and in most cities outside of Detroit the hands of all clocks were moved an hour ahead.

In Detroit this was not necessary, except where clocks had been maintained on central standard time, this applying to railroads and federal office buildings only, as Detroit four years ago adopted Eastern standard time and moved its clocks one hour ahead on that occasion.

FOCH HEADS ALLIED ARMIES

French General in Supreme Command
of Entente Forces in West.

Washington—Official information has reached Washington that General Foch, French chief of staff, has been appointed to supreme command of all the Allied and American forces in France.

This means unification of all armies opposing the Germans, a step which the American and French military men long have urged and which apparently has been brought about by recognition of the imperative demand for concentrated effort to hurl back the gigantic thrust of the enemy in France.

U. S. Buys and Charters Jap Ships.

Washington—The sale of 12 Japanese merchant ships, deadweight capacity 100,000 tons, to the United States is the first of a series of concessions expected to deliver approximately 300,000 tons of Japanese ships for use by America in the war. A dispatch from Tokyo says Japan has chartered 150,000 tons of merchant ships and intimates that these ships are to go to the United States. The 150,000 tons is in addition to the 100,000 tons purchased.

War Board Will Build Road.

Detroit—At a meeting of the Michigan war board \$80,000 was appropriated for the completion of 10 miles of concrete highway near Monroe. The money will be used from the state's war chest of \$5,000,000. The completing of this stretch of pavement will give Michigan automobile factories an outlet and will assist in rushing war trucks to the seaboard. Motor car concerns in the state will furnish 40,000 vehicles for the United States army during 1918.

Women Fast Replacing Men.

Washington—An increase of 1,428,000 in the number of women employed since 1914 is shown in figures recently announced by the bureau of labor statistics. The greatest increase was in industries which took in 630,000 more women, but the largest proportionate increase was 214,000 additional women taken into government service. Women have replaced 1,413,000 men since 1914. Industrial and government work have taken 400,000 women formerly employed in domestic service.

FRANCE'S FOOD SUPPLY LOW

Recent Retreat of Armies Made It
Necessary to Destroy Stores.

Washington—The German drive in Picardy has compelled the destruction or abandonment of much of the food supply in the Oise and Aisne regions, adding to the difficulties of the food situation in France.

The attention of the American government had been called to the need for additional food in France, where before the present battle the bread allowances were low. The influx of refugees from the battle zone, and needs of workers from whom additional efforts is demanded during the critical period of the battle, have increased the need for food.

The food administration's appeal to loyal American farmers to market their wheat, now, while the greatest difficulty is being met in feeding the Allies, had only slight effect last week, when mill receipts increased to 3,250,000 bushels, as compared with 3,000,000 bushels of the previous week. Normal receipts are 7,000,000 bushels.

PACKER'S WORKERS WIN POINTS

Demands for 8 Hour Day Granted, Also
Pay Increases.

Chicago—The eight-hour day, wage increases of 40 to 50 cents a day, and equal pay for like work by men and women, have been granted to Chicago packing house employees by Judge Samuel Aleschler, arbitrator in the recent wage hearings here. Several other demands of the workers also were granted.

Except for the amount of the wage increase, the employees won practically every point for which they contended. The demand had been for a flat increase of \$1 a day.

Leaders of both sides said they were satisfied with the findings.

In his award, which was a lengthy document, Judge Aleschler pointed out the important part which the packing industry plays in supplying the army and navy with food.

U. S. MAY RUN PACKING HOUSES

Committee Now Probing Meat Business
With View of Seizing Plants.

Washington—Determination of a national policy governing meat production, sale and distribution during the war, which may include virtually price-fixing and definite control or actual federal operation of the big packing houses, has been entrusted by President Wilson to a special commission of five prominent government officials.

This step was taken at the recommendation of Food Administrator Hoover, who advised the president that he found himself powerless to protect properly all branches of the cattle industry and that the government's present course is "almost intolerant in criticism from both producer and consumer."

What would the son of Righteousness say to our hesitation about trifling luxuries? He died for his cause. We women are not called upon to do that. (Some of us may wish that we were.) But we are called to sacrifice our selfishness for it.

I am not making light of the wonderful work done by those women who toil at Red Cross stations; I am not forgetting the noble and vast army of volunteers who are working in their desire to help end the war honorably.

But I hope that such sentences as I have quoted go no further than the tip of the tongue. If they do, shame to the speakers. And shame to us who let such speech pass unreviewed.

"His very living—such was Christ's giving."

We women "have not yet resisted unto blood." But some of our men have, and—God help us!—many more may have to. Can we then endure the ignominy of remembering that even in our inner hearts we have paused to consider what delicate we may use? Shall we frame—in the language of our dearest fighting boys—"cut out" our trifling duties an honorable service. The cause ennobles all that it touches.

True Respectability.

Having the courage to live within one's means is respectability.

Build Character Firmly.

The character which you are constructing is not your own. It is the building material out of which other generations will quarry stones for the temple of life. See to it, therefore, that it be granite and not shale.

Famous Writer Poor Physician.

Schiller, the author of "William Tell," was medical officer in the Prussian guard before he found his profession irksome. He proved to be a very incompetent physician and was expelled from his regiment.

Famous Along Two Lines.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was a doctor before he became famous as the creator of Sherlock Holmes. He followed his profession at Southsea in the eighties, and for his services as a lieutenant of a field hospital in the Boer war he received the thanks of the government.

Wires in London.

London's telegraph and telephone wires, it is estimated, extend 78,500 miles overhead and 821,000 miles underground.

YOUR LOYALTY TO COUNTRY'S CAUSE

ARE YOU MAKING SACRIFICES
EQUIVALENT TO THOSE OF
OUR SOLDIERS?

ALL CAN FIND WAY TO HELP

Make No Ridiculous Reservations;
Hold Back Nothing; Share Your
Money, Your Food and Your Clothing
to Aid the Great War.

(By VIRGINIA TERHUNE VAN DE
WATER of the Vigilantes.)

A good woman was discussing the rules of the food administration.

"I am doing a lot for my country," she said, "but there are certain trifles that I do not intend to give up. Such as white bread and bacon."

"No," she said in response to my astonished look, "I mean to have white bread when I want it. Why should I like corn bread and other substitutes? I like white bread just as much as the soldiers and sailors do. And, anyway, what difference can it make if I use a little white flour and a few slices of bacon every day? I am only one person."

Only one of millions! Suppose they all took that attitude!

"I am no slacker," she added. "I work at the Red Cross four afternoons of each week, and I have made dozens of knitted things for the soldiers. But I draw the line at bacon and white bread and rolls."

Is this patriotism? I remembered the text: "These things ought ye to have done, and not to have left the other undone."

Another good woman was talking of the next Liberty Loan drive.

"Well," she declared, "they need not come to me for help! I am a business woman, and I have lost money on countless Mondays, and since the government has made me do that I do not propose to help with their Liberty loan. I love my country, and I am a Red Cross worker, and all that—but there is a limit."

Should Be No Limit.

A limit! Is there any limit to what she would do for her nearest and dearest were fighting for his life? Would she stop to argue that she had given the suffered expensive wound underwear, but that she drew the line at the renunciation of certain comforts so that he might have them? Would she be considered a good wife or mother or daughter if she held this attitude towards husband, child or parent?

Let us stop all these ridiculous reservations, these talks of what we will do and won't do. Let us hold back nothing. Do the women who are sending their sons abroad hold back anything? Do some good grudge risk their beautiful youth, their lives, for their country? Yet some people hesitate at white bread and bacon, and refuse to buy Liberty bonds!

The last named hesitation is not only unpatriotic, but it is absurd. Later we will know the meaning of the expression, "What I give I have." The money we invest in Liberty bonds will be ours when other money that we now have is gone.

All such talk as I have quoted is wickedly unpatriotic. Let us give as our sons give—ungrudgingly, proudly, because we are counted worthy to make sacrifices for the greatest cause against evil that the world has ever known.

Make It An Honorable Service.

What would the Son of Righteousness say to our hesitation about trifling luxuries? He died for his cause. We women are not called upon to do that. (Some of us may wish that we were.) But we are called to sacrifice our selfishness for it.

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London's telegraph and telephone wires, it is estimated, extend 78,500 miles overhead and 821,000 miles underground.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF

Hillsdale—Mrs. Mary Byard, 57 years old, of Allen, is dead of burns received when her clothing caught fire from a bonfire.

Saginaw—Joseph Melcher was crushed to death between two flat cars in the Pere Marquette yard, while making a coupling. No one saw the accident.

Lansing—Twelve carloads of tractors purchased through the war preparedness board were shipped from the Ford plant March 30 to various Michigan points.

North Muskegon—The city snow-plow, missing during the unprecedented fall of snow last winter, has just been found underneath a huge drift of snow now melting.

Alpena—Cecil Corbin, former U. of M. track star, injured in the aviation service in Texas, is home on a three month's furlough. He is regaining his sight, temporarily lost when his gasoline tank exploded during a flight.

Lansing—Older men from all parts of the country are flocking into the service of the Y. M. C. A., Michigan contributing seven men to the most recent quota sent overseas for service with the American army in France.

Lansing—The supreme court denied the right of the city of Kalamazoo to fix rates for gas used by consumers. Kalamazoo has a "legislative" charter and the ruling does not affect cities operating under "home rule" charters.

Saginaw—Arnold Boutell, county fuel administrator, has been advised Saginaw is to be allotted 40,000 tons of anthracite coal, about two-thirds of its normal supply. Recently Mr. Boutell completed a survey of the city and found out that the normal requirements of hard coal were 63,000 tons.

Jackson—An epidemic of la grippe prevails at the prison, 126 cases being reported in the hospital. Sessions of the night class were abandoned several days ago. The arrival of six convicts from Detroit, including Gypsy Bob Harper, was the means of raising the prison's population to a new record—1,251.

Bay City—Superintendent of Schools Gauze has received notice from A. B. Edmondson, inspector of schools for the University of Michigan, that both Bay City high schools have been dropped from the accredited list of 300 schools because Bay City has not met the requirements of the association concerning buildings.

Stanton—Arthur Weeks, a nurse, was led behind an automobile down the main street of Lakeview with a halter about his neck by a crowd of 100 people. Threatened with tar and feathers, he agreed to contribute to the Red Cross, waved the American flag from the automobile and agreed to place a flag in his home. He was then released.

Ludington—Three persons were burned to death and another fatally injured as the result of two gasoline explosions in Mason county, Mrs. George Hartwell and her two small children burned to death at Freeport just as the mother had finished celebrating her twenty-first birthday. Mrs. Margaret Baker an aged Scottville resident was fatally burned when a gasoline stove exploded.

Detroit—Eleven times since he went to France three years ago with the Canadians, Private Louis Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, who live near Birmingham, has been decorated for valor on the field of battle. He was with the second contingent of Canadians to "go across." The parents recently have been advised that their son is wounded and in a hospital in Tarbot, England.

Escanaba—Five merchants have lost the right to sell any government controlled commodities, as the result of violations of the food administration regulations. The case of one saloonkeeper, charged with selling ham sandwiches on meatless Tuesday, was referred to the department of justice. The case of a food hoarder also was referred to the federal authorities for action.

Port Huron—Henry Wrathells, a diver, formerly of this city, is dead in South America. Wrathells was drowned when a small boat overturned while enroute from shore to his vessel. Wrathells, at the time of the sinking of the steamer Charles S. Price, in November, 1913, near here, recovered various articles from the steamer on the bottom of the lake, serving to prove the identity of the vessel.

Lansing—By a decision of the supreme court the conviction of Fay Spaulding, a Battle Creek druggist, charged with violation of the Pray liquor law, was affirmed. Spaulding ordered a large consignment of liquor in Chicago, and under a fictitious name had it shipped to Parma, in Jackson county. It was then carried from Jackson county, which is wet, to Calhoun county, where local option prevails, by dry line.

Manton—Arthur Grant, of Benzonis, is perhaps the most persistent volunteer in the state. About three months ago, he left the University of Michigan to enlist in Detroit, where he was rejected because of physical defects, which could be corrected by an operation. He therefore underwent the operation, but at the second enlistment examination another physical flaw was discovered. He again went under the knife, but again the attempt was unsuccessful. So he tried a third one, inflammatory rheumatism has set in, due to his weakened condition.

Detroit—From seemingly authentic sources in Washington the information comes that the organization working under W. G. McAdoo, director-general of railroads, is to give approval to the rail lines of the Pennsylvania railroad from Toledo to Detroit this year. Importance to the government of facilitating in every way the war industrial work being done in Detroit, according to the information from Washington, greatly outweighs the economic aspect of the proposition. The cost is estimated at \$3,000,000.

Aiblon—Work on Michigan's first brick paved way between here and Marshall is under way. Two miles will be built this summer.

Port Huron—Earl Marks, of Decker, is dead, and his parents are in a critical condition, as the result of an explosion of gas in a stove.

Hillsdale—Winifred L. Perrin, 25 years old, was killed in action, according to word received by his parents here. He enlisted last April.

Port Huron—Bruno Tokarski, 18 years old, may lose his right leg as the result of a hunting accident. A companion's gun accidentally exploded.

Kalamazoo—Dr. Freeman Hall, 84 years old, oldest physician in Kalamazoo, is dead. He had lived here since the civil war, in which he served as a surgeon.

Muskegon—Harry Krupp, a Montague, Mich., man, who was terribly burned when his home was consumed by fire recently, is recovering at Mercy hospital.

Ann Arbor—Engineering students in the University of Michigan have proposed to shorten the summer vacation four weeks to hasten their enlistment in active service.

Detroit—Detroit and Michigan coal dealers told State Fuel Administrator Prudden, that they would go out of business rather than accept the \$2.25 profit margin per ton allowed.

Harbor Beach—This city is to have a lake shore park. A large piece of land on the shore of the lake has been set aside for the purpose and will be made ready for use this spring.

Lapeer—Charles W. Smith, former speaker of the state house of representatives, has announced that he will not be a candidate for lieutenant-governor because of the press of other duties.

Monroe—An automobile belonging to George McLaughlin, in which Carleton postoffice safe blowers escaped, has been found in Toledo, where the same gang is believed to have blown a safe.

Traverse City—Grand Traverse county has given her fifth son to the cause. Elgin Lewis, of Central Lake, member of the national army, died at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. The body was sent here.

Hastings—Mr. and Mrs. Moses Horn, an aged couple, lost all their belongings and their home when the building and contents were burned to the ground on a small farm in Johnstown township.

Grand Rapids—The 416th railroad telegraph battalion, under command of Maj. N. D. Ballantine, containing 80 western Michigan men, has arrived in France, according to word from Capt. James Bailey, of this city.

Grand Rapids—Joseph Walter Malwitz, 24, of Grand Rapids, is listed among the 17 men reported missing as the result of the collision between the American Destroyer Manley and a British warship in European waters recently.

Muskegon—The recent change in coal zones set by the government fuel administrator's orders has so improved fuel conditions likely to exist in Muskegon during the coming months that local dealers are enthusiastic.

Sault Ste. Marie—Chase S. Osborn, former governor of Michigan and candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States senate at the coming election, was inaugurated as president of the Presbyterian Brotherhood here.

Lansing—The law passed by the legislature in 1913, authorizing the sterilization of mental defectives, maintained wholly or in part by public expense in the public institutions of the state, has been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court.

Flint—Police have decided that Steve Williams, 30, found dead in a poolroom here, died from an overdose of "bootleg" whiskey, which the authorities say they found. He and Nick Tenoff, who was made violently ill, had indulged. Tenoff recovered after being taken to a hospital.

Flint—Police have been unable to capture a young man who has sold many housewives fake milk tickets at 10 quarts for a dollar. In each case he promised deliveries would start the following day. He claimed to represent the Michigan Farmers' union, a concern which authorities say does not exist.

Lansing—The supreme court has upheld the conviction of Robert Williams, before Judge Jeffries in Detroit. Williams was arrested for carrying concealed weapons. He had a revolver which was not loaded. The supreme court decided that a concealed weapons does not need to be loaded to make a violation of the state law.

Grand Rapids—Colonel Charles Walbridge Calkins, aged 76, one of the oldest lawyers in Grand Rapids, and the city's oldest native-born resident is dead. He served through the Civil war, advancing from a private to regimental adjutant. After the war he engaged in railroad work and later in the grocery business. He afterwards became a lawyer.

Adrian—T. M. Joslin, county food administrator, in a telegram of resignation to George Prescott, state administrator, declared he would not work longer without co-operation from federal officers. Over two months ago a case was uncovered where a farmer near here was hoarding 5,000 bushels of wheat. Joslin's report on the case was sent along to John E. Kinnane, federal district attorney, and Joslin asserts Kinnane has taken no action whatever in the case. The wheat, some of it several years old, lies in the farmer's granary.

Detroit—Bursting into its full fury within a few moments, five in a brief but spectacular blaze destroyed the stock of leather goods and equipment of the Armstrong & Graham company, harness and leather goods manufacturer, 128-132 East Jefferson avenue, and wrecked the four-story building occupied by the concern. The stock included, it is said, 24,000 sets of finished harness and saddlery for the United States army. Incendiarism is suspected. The total loss is placed at approximately \$500,000. Federal officers are investigating.

GRENADE RECEPTION FOR A HUN ATTACK



This Polu in the first line trenches "somewhere where the battles rages" is ready to fire a rifle grenade into the ranks of the oncoming Teutons.

To Spend Fifty Millions For Workers' Homes

Government Plans to House Its Big New Army of Shipbuilders.

TO BE DONE IN RECORD TIME

Community Houses, Equipped Like Club, for Single Men—Homes With All Modern Conveniences for Married Men—Standardization for High Speed.

By JAMES H. COLLINS.

In a hastily remodeled suite of Washington offices today sits a man who has a war task that appeals to the imagination.

Between now and July 1 he is to build \$50,000,000 worth of homes for workers in Uncle Sam's new shipbuilding army, which is being mobilized from the picked mechanics of every state in the union.

This army will number something like 40,000 men. Fifty million dollars invested in houses for a work force of that size gives \$125 per man. That seems rather a limited sum of money with which to provide anybody with warm sanitary living quarters, having baths, hot and cold water, steam heat, electric light, modern kitchen facilities, and all the comforts of home. Yet this man is going to make his \$125 per man suffice for the job and carry out his construction in record time.

It is interesting to figure with him a little—if you just remember that present figures must be rough estimates to a certain extent.

First of all, he can eliminate a large proportion of this shipbuilding army, because many of the new shipyards are handy to cities with ample housing and all conveniences, and Uncle Sam will solve the housing problem in those places by improving the transportation service between a man's work and his home. But other shipyards have been created in undeveloped spots along our wide stretches of seacoast, and in these places it becomes necessary to provide workers with modern living quarters.

Community Dwellings. Thousands of these shipbuilders will be single men, and for them a special type of community dwelling has been designed on the order of a club house. Each community dwelling will accommodate 125 men. Each man will have a room to himself and it will be an outside room. Each clubhouse, moreover, will be divided into five groups or separate clubs of from 25 to 30 men. Each of these separate clubs will have shower baths and a large community lounge, making it possible for a worker to find a congenial crowd of his own and for that little community subdivision to organize its own home life, amusements, sports, social affairs, and studies. Each club house will have a community dining room with modern kitchen and serving facilities, giving board on the mess plan at reasonable rates and with minimum labor. These community club houses are to be of frame construction, but standard type. Many of them will be erected in localities which are not likely to become permanent shipbuilding centers. Therefore, permanent construction has not been the chief necessity. Nevertheless, they will be substantial enough to last 25 years if need be, and where erected in localities with severe winter weather will lack nothing in warmth.

When the plans for such houses were standardized by the shipping board experts, they achieved two results in house building that seemed to be new. First, speed of construction. All the doors, windows, pipes, and other things that go into a house were put on a basis of uniform sizes. Much

WIFE OBJECTS TO UNIFORM

Therefore Naval Wireless Operator Alvin Quasdorf Is Asking for a Divorce.

San Francisco.—Because his wife refused to meet him garbed in the uniform of the United States navy, Alvin Quasdorf, a naval wireless operator, is asking a divorce in the superior court here.

At the outbreak of the war Quasdorf promptly offered his services to

of the work in building a single house, as anyone who has paid the bills will know, consists in sawing, cutting, and fitting the material.

Everything Cut to Fit.

With standardization of every possible item, most of this cutting and fitting will be done in factories and the material shipped ready to be put together by carpenters and plumbers. Second, the cost of housing an individual was reduced to a most reasonable figure. It is still too early to give totals in dollars and cents, but present estimates indicate that the investment in these community homes for single workers will not exceed \$350 per man this including living quarters, baths, community lounges. For each club of 25 men, kitchen and mess hall facilities, heating and lighting—everything. If all the housing appropriation for shipworkers were spent on these community dwellings homes would be provided for about 125,000 men, or nearly one-third the whole emergency shipbuilding army.

But many of the new shipworkers will be married men with families, and for them separate dwellings are being built. Something like 50 types of five, six, and seven room cottages have been

CAMOUFLAGE WAS PUZZLE TO HUNS

Originated by French Painter in 1914, Serving as Ordinary Artilleryman.

NOW ONE OF WAR'S SCIENCES

That Section of French Army Now Has Over 2,000 Men, Artists, Scene Painters, Engineers, Etc.—Many Tricks Employed.

Paris.—"Camouflage" that has come to be one of the sciences of modern warfare, was originated at Toul, France, during the early days of August, 1914.

A painter, Guilaud de Scevola, attached to a battery near the Lorraine city as an ordinary artilleryman, soon found his battery was a landmark and open target for the German guns. One night, with a comrade, he constructed some papier mache rocks and painted them with a dash of green, representing herbs and foliage, and they were installed over the battery.

The peeping of their battery ceased from that day. The painter's name was reported to General Castelnau, in command of the sector, who passed the word along to M. Rene Viviani, then minister of war. The war minister immediately ordered the creation of a special section of the army whose entire duties were to be those of "camoufleurs," or concealers. De Scevola was placed in charge of the work and called to his aid other painters who had been mobilized in the army in some cases as ordinary privates in the infantry or in the service corps.

Many Now in the Work. "Camouflage" spread until today the section has over 2,000 men, artists, scene painters, engineers, etc. The official figures show that camouflaged batteries have operated in comparative safety, only four per cent of their number having been put out of action by direct fire as opposed to 50 per cent of batteries where the guns had not been painted or otherwise concealed.

One of the most notable works of the "camoufleurs" was the erection of a hollow, armor-plated wooden structure 800 feet from the German lines, his country, and just as promptly lost his wife. He says that she has declined absolutely to have anything to do with him while he wears a uniform and that the rules of the service do not permit him to appear publicly in citizens' dress.

Invents Portable Bridge.

Eugene, Ore.—A light portable bridge, especially fitted for military use in field camps, has been invented by E. H. McAllister, engineering professor at the University of Ore-

studied and reduced to standards in the same way. Everything is calculated for quick, economical, durable construction. Each separate dwelling will have its bathroom, heating, lighting, and kitchen equipment. Moreover, great pains have been taken to avoid any appearance of standardization or monotony in exterior design. Only the materials and inside appointments have been reduced to standards while exterior lines and ornament may be modified according to local conditions to secure individuality and beauty. That is not all.

The plans have been drawn for these individual family cottages with the idea of permanence. In so far as possible, they will be erected at shipyard sites which are fairly certain to be permanent. Single men are free to move to temporary employment for the war and disperse if shipyards are abandoned when peace comes. Married men with families cannot do this, of course, so they will be assigned to the permanent yards as fast as possible with the expectation that they may live there for years.

The plans take into account not only the provision of homes for them when they are shifted into shipbuilding to meet the war emergency, but the purchase of their own homes on installment payments equivalent to rent if they feel that the new locality is a suitable one in which to work and live, and bring up a family.

Present estimates indicate that the family housing can be erected for considerably less than \$3,000 each. This does not include the cost of land, nor has that been figured in the building of community houses for single men.

The major part of this great building program will have been completed by the 1st of July. Some idea of its magnitude may be given by comparison with other building operations. On a peace time basis an equal investment would build five Woolworth buildings or two Equitable buildings.

Hearing for All Comers.

Naturally, the magnitude of a building program like that and the promptness with which it must be carried out appeals to the imagination not only of the shipyard workers who are to live in these dwellings and the American citizens who are interested in them as part of our war program, but to many persons who wish to assist with advice, plans, inventions, and special schemes and devices for speeding up the job. To the offices where this program is being carefully laid out have come in the past few weeks hundreds of all sorts of proposals for the building of houses and dormitories in record time, and of many kinds of emergency materials and construction. Those having the project in hand have given a hearing to all comers, and moreover, gone ahead themselves to investigate promising new methods. In the end, however, as the outcome of careful investigation and plans, these shipyard dwellings will be erected pretty much on standard lines of tried and proven materials with all elements of speed and economy centered in standardization of materials and large-scale building by well-equipped contractors with capable organizations.

Amiens, a most important link in the British line of communications, appeared to be the real objective of the Germans, and they were able during the week to push forward toward that city, along the line of the Somme, as far as Hamel, and a little farther north they took Albert and were holding it against fierce counter-attacks by the British. To the south they had pushed a salient forward a little beyond Montdidier, but there the French came back at them with such elan that they were checked and lost several commanding positions. East of this sector the French troops held stubbornly to their lines along the Oise and on Thursday attacked dashing south of Noyon and drove the enemy back two miles at the point of the bayonet. It was along this east and west base of the German salient that the allied world expected the great counter-thrust of the army of maneuver to be made. Any considerable advance to the north there it was pointed out, would force the Germans to draw back to save their lines of communication, which already are so badly stretched out that they have great difficulty in bringing up artillery and food.

What looked like a diversion rather than a serious threat was the attack of the Huns in the middle of the week at the northern extremity of the line of battle toward Arras. There the British, after giving some ground, repulsed the enemy with terrible slaughter. Presumably this thrust at Arras was made to keep the British from sending men and guns to the sector where their lines join those of the French, but it was so quickly blocked that it failed of its purpose. Extraordinarily bold and successful was the work of the British and French aviators. In their low-flying battle planes they flew in swarms continuously over the battlefields and back of the German lines, playing havoc with the enemy's transports and inflicting heavy casualties in his reserves. Battles in the air were innumerable, but the allied planes maintained the upper hand always. The aviators also distinguished themselves, sticking to their firing to the last moment and usually saving their guns when forced to fall back.

On the whole, the developments of the week were such as to restore confidence among the allies, for though the situation was still critical, it seemed that Premier Clemenceau was right when he said that whatever might happen in the next few days, the enemy could not win the path to the sea nor the path to Paris.

Stray Dogs Under Ban. DuBois, Pa.—A campaign is on to rid Clearfield county of all stray dogs. Fines of \$25 and costs are being imposed on those who allow their dogs to run at large.

Col. John Leader, retired English army man, in charge of military training at the university, praises the bridge highly, and says it is just the thing for infantry advancing quickly over land cut by frequent streams. Colonel Leader has written Secretary of War Baker recommending the adoption of the bridge by Uncle Sam's forces.

The Tokyo, Japan, stock exchange has made the unit of trading one share, to stimulate speculation.

CRAWFORD AVALANCHE



1—The University Union building in Paris, opened as an army club for college men and their friends. 2—American bluejackets going aboard one of the Dutch steamers taken over by the American government. 3—Italian soldiers placing wire entanglements along the Piave river line where an Austrian attack was threatening.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Great German Drive Slowed Up and Allied Counter-Thrust Seems at Hand.

AMIENS THE HUN'S OBJECTIVE

British Speedily Check Diversion Attack on Arras—French Stubbornly Hold Line on Oise—Americans Acquit Themselves Well—Ukrainians and Bolsheviks Recapture Odessa.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Another week of the bloodiest kind of fighting failed to bring to the Germans the real victory on which they had so confidently counted, for though the British and French armies had been forced to yield further territory, their lines were unbroken and their spirits undaunted. As the German military authorities, General Ardennes, says, it is not the capture of territory that can bring a decision, but only a victory over the enemy's armies. So far from being shattered, the allied forces, weary and battered as they are, are full of confidence, and as this is written are but awaiting the opportune moment to strike back with the big army of maneuver which was placed at the disposal of the supreme war council.

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had not been made clear at the time of writing, but testimony to their excellent fighting was given by a wounded French captain who arrived in Paris. "Entirely new in this warfare," said he, "the Americans worked like the best veterans."

Some of Pershing's men, at least, were moved over to the sectors left by French troops who were sent farther west to stem the German advance. In their own sector near Toul they had a rather lively week of it, for the German artillery shelled them continuously and seemed to be preparing for an infantry attack. The American guns made effective response, and on occasion drenched the enemy positions with gas shells.

There were increasing evidences during the week that the Italian front is to be the scene of another Teuton drive. Airplane observers reported that heavy re-inforcements to the Austrian forces were being brought up daily from the Rumanian front, together with numerous new pieces of heavy artillery. In the mountain section the artillery duels grew in intensity, and everything pointed toward an early effort to break through to the plains in that region. It was supposed the Austrians believed the Italians would be dispirited by the German successes in France.

The "miracle gun" with which the Germans have been shelling Paris from a distance of 78 miles turns out to be a product of the Krupp works, as is proved by the Kaiser's message to Doctor Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach congratulating him on the success of the new weapon. A German ordinance authority says these extraordinary guns are merely being tested on Paris and have been built for the purpose of bombarding London.

Another considerable victory was scored last week by the British forces in Mesopotamia, the entire Turkish army in the Hitt area being captured or destroyed. In Palestine Allenby's men continued their advance beyond the Jordan, approaching the Hedjaz railway on which they heavily bombed troop transport trains.

The revolt of the Russians against the brutal pillaging of the Germans who have penetrated their country is beginning to bear fruit. Troops of the Ukrainian rada are co-operating with the bolshevik forces and already have recaptured Odessa after a bloody battle, in which naval forces took part. Before that the red guards and armed civilians had retaken Kherson, Nikolayev and Znamenka from the Teutons. In some places the peasants killed the German soldiers who were taking away their foodstuffs. The Ukrainians were angered by attempts of the Germans to go far beyond the terms of the peace treaty and strip the country of its stores of grain and sugar. It is said a council of German officers decided to continue operations in Ukraine until the power of the bolsheviks there had been eliminated.

Trotsky, speaking in Moscow, declared Russia will never be an enslaved country, though the soviet government is now weak and poor. He said they would introduce compulsory military training for the workmen and peasants and create an army of 300,000 men within eight or ten weeks. The allies still stand ready to support all elements within Russia which will oppose the German invasion.

However, as Gilbert K. Chesterton says, it is plain that the bolshevik philosophy does not prevent a man from fighting; it only prevents him from winning.

Probably it was inevitable that politics should enter into the debates and doings of congress this year, but it has taken a particularly unfortunate turn owing to the senatorial election in Wisconsin. The president, because of his effort to bring about the election of Mr. Davies, is accused by the Republicans of going out of his way to confuse partisanship with loyalty, and for this he was attacked by Senator Smoot and others, who assert the Republicans have not sought to secure party advantage from the war. Senator Williams really started this row by a speech in which he charged that the failure of the airship program and of the backwardness of shipbuilding were "poisoned gas" directed by the Republicans against the administration. This was

ants engaged in aiding the wounded, and as a result the men of the hospital units have ceased to wear distinguishing insignia.

The confession of a German officer taken prisoner led to the information that the medical men of the American forces have been marked for death by the Prussians.

The German officer several days after an operation on a shattered leg asked the privilege of talking alone with the American surgeon. His request was granted, and he warned his

vigorously denied by Senator Jones and others, who contended that the public should be told the truth and not fed on misleading statements of the Progress of our war preparations.

In a follow-up speech Thursday Senator Williams bluntly declared that Senator La Follette should be expelled from the senate, and that Victor Berger, Socialist candidate for the senate from Wisconsin, should be interned. Mr. Williams' colleagues appeared to be startled by this, but not one of them had the nerve to endorse his suggestions.

As to airplanes, it was admitted in the senate that instead of the 20,000 or 12,000 planes the aircraft board had promised to send to France by July 1, only 37 will be shipped, according to the present schedule. Testifying before the senate committee, Gen. Leonard Wood told of the crying need for airplanes for the American expeditionary forces now on the other side. Mr. Creel's publicity committee came in for a sharp reproof for sending out misleading captions on photographs of airplane construction.

On Thursday Senator Overman aroused the senate by making the positive statement that German spies were employed in the Curtiss airplane plant at Buffalo, and that their work had delayed the making of planes for months. These spies, he said, had weakened joints in the planes so that they collapsed, and he exhibited one of the parts so tampered with to prove his assertion. Mr. Overman advocated that the government commander the Curtiss plant and turn out every one of its present employees.

Following the debate in the senate the shipping board issued a statement of its work, showing that since it began its activities 183 vessels have been launched, of which 103 have been completed and put into service. Of the launches, 103 were requisitioned vessels and 23 were built for the board on contract in new yards. Eleven of the launches were wood. "Quantity production will win the war, and that is what we are getting," said Chairman Hurley. Negotiations for the transfer of 150,000 tons of Japanese shipping to the United States have been completed, and it is understood much more will follow.

The government, and Great Britain and France as well, continue to emphasize the fact that the basis of victory for the allied cause is an adequate supply of shipping, for America's armies must be transported to France, food and munitions for them and for the allies must be taken over, and for these purposes ships must be provided much faster than the German U-boats can sink them.

The latest report of the British admiralty shows an increase in the number of larger vessels sunk by submarines.

As a spur to American activity and enthusiasm, Premier Lloyd-George sent to Lord Reading, British ambassador, an appeal for urgent haste in American troop movements to France. This Lord Reading read at a banquet in his honor in New York. "It is impossible," said the premier's cablegram, "to exaggerate the importance of getting American re-inforcements across the Atlantic in the shortest possible time."

In the German-infested regions of the country the enemy aliens and traitors were unable to restrain their joy over the German drive, and in consequence there were many arrests. It is to be hoped that at least some of the seditionists will be severely punished, but in view of the mild treatment given most of them the hope is rather faint. Americans the country over are growing decidedly impatient with the kid-glove method of handling the spies and traitors who are caught. The feeling that many of them should be stood up before a wall and shot is prevalent, and the action of impulsive patriots in certain sections makes it plain that it would be easy to revive the vigilantes of the old days on the Pacific coast, and clean up the whole unsavory crew. The genuine sympathy for a certain amount of respect, his work being recognized in a certain measure as a part of warfare, but there can be only contempt for the disloyal American citizen, whether he be pacifist, I. W. W., senator or plain civilian.

benefactor never to wear any insignia of his corps when on duty within range of the German lines.

He said the German general staff had announced that the death of an enemy doctor was equal to 500 other enemy casualties and that a stretcher bearer was accounted equal in value to 16 men of the line.

The surgeon reported the facts to his commander and instructions were at once issued to the men who are serving behind the American and French battle lines.

KIDNEY SUFFERERS HAVE FEELING OF SECURITY

You naturally feel secure when you know that the medicine you are about to take is absolutely pure and contains no harmful or habit producing drugs. Such a medicine is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, kidney, liver and bladder remedy. The same standard of purity, strength and excellence is maintained in every bottle of Swamp-Root.

Swamp-Root is scientifically compounded from vegetable herbs.

It is not a stimulant and is taken in teaspoonful doses.

It is not recommended for everything.

According to verified testimony it is nature's great helper in relieving and overcoming kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

A sworn statement of purity is with every bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

If you need a medicine, you should have the best.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you will find it on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to try this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

HAD NO USE FOR ATTORNEY

Darkey Was Perfectly Willing to Pay Penalty for Misdemeanor Without Any Outside Help.

The tall, sleek, well-groomed negro was a stranger to the town. He had come across from New Orleans and had tried to knife a waiter in a Decatur street restaurant, when arrested. He was still inclined to be "sassy" when brought before the judge, although his Christmas day had been spent behind the bars.

"Do you want a lawyer?" demanded the judge. "This is a very serious charge."

"No sah, no sah," was the prompt reply. "Ef I got ter go up, Jedge, lemme do hit quiet like. I don't want no attorney helpin' me git dar quicker dan I would natchally."—Case and Comment.

THE GREAT WAR HAS MADE CIGARETTES A NECESSITY.

"Our boys must have their smokes. Send them cigarettes!" This is a familiar appeal now to all of us.

Among those most in demand is the now famous "toasted" cigarette—LUCKY STRIKE. Thousands of this favorite brand have been shipped to France. There is something homelike and friendly to the boys in the sight of the familiar green packages with the red circle.

This homelike, appetizing quality of the LUCKY STRIKE cigarette is largely due to the fact that the Burley tobacco used in making it has been toasted. "It's toasted" was the slogan that made a great success of LUCKY STRIKE in less than a year. Now the American Tobacco Co. is making 15 million LUCKY STRIKE Cigarettes a day.

A good part of this immense production is making its way across the water to cheer our boys.—Adv.

Seemed a Little Odd. They were driving together—he and she—thinking, perhaps, of the day when they would pull the car of life in double harness.

Presently they came to a secluded lane, and the girl took the reins. The man then slipped an arm around her slender waist.

"Gertrude," he said at length, "are you certain you never have had any other man's arm about your waist as mine is now?"

"Of course not," she answered.

"Why do you ask?"

"I was just wondering," he said, "whether it was instinct or experience that prompted you to take the reins from my hands just as soon as we came to this shady spot."

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when Boschee's German Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Made in America and sold for more than half a century.—Adv.

New Idea for Mine Props.

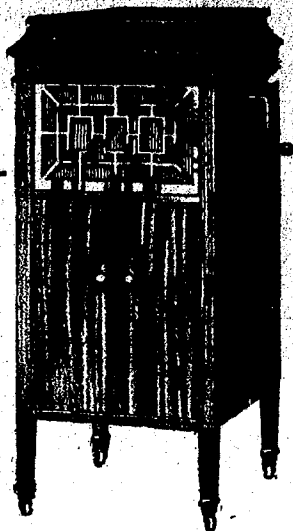
A substitute for mine props which has been tried and found to give every satisfaction has been made by Edward Seward, a Cardiff architect. The main points about the new props are that they are simple in construction, are indestructible, and do not deteriorate in water or damp. The chief component materials are colliery clinders, stone and crushed clinker, which, when washed, manipulated, combined and duly strengthened, result in a prop the finished weight of which is light enough to allow of efficient handling by one man.

THEIR KIND.

"What do you suppose the mermals have for pets?" "Ocean grayhounds and sea pussies, of course."

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Moring Eye Remedy. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all eye troubles. It is sold in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

The Brunswick



Plays
All
Records

Prices
\$32.50
to \$180

For clearness and richness of tone, are the wonder of the age. And its powerful, quiet-running motor is unexcelled. The combined features of the BRUNSWICK make it the greatest of all phonographs.

We are agents for these machines in Northern Michigan and have now in stock machines ranging in price from \$75 to \$155. Our demonstration room is over our store where you are welcome to call at any time.

WE HAVE A NICE ASSORTMENT OF
PATHE RECORDS ON SALE

Central Drug Store

A. C. OLSON, Prop'r.
PHONE NUMBER ONE



Crawford Avalanche

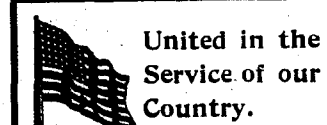
O. P. Schumann, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year.....	\$1.50
Six Months.....	.75
Three Months.....	.40

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice, Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, APRIL 4



ELECTION RESULTS.

Grayling Township.

Name of office voted for:	
Supervisor	
Melvin A. Bates, r.....	166
George McCullough, d.....	109
Clerk	
Claude Gilson, r.....	119
Harry Hill, d.....	155
Treasurer	
Marius Hanson, r.....	184
Highway Commissioner	
Frank M. Freeland, r.....	112
Peter F. Jorgenson, d.....	164
Justice, full term	
Oscar P. Schumann, r.....	136
Albert Roberts, d.....	138

Board of Review, 2 yrs

Thorwald W. Hanson, r.....	169
Joseph C. Burton, d.....	105
Overseer, Dist. 1	
Daniel Hoelsli, r.....	185
Rasmus Rasmussen, d.....	90
Overseer Dist. 2	
Henry Stephan, r.....	175
Henry Feldhauser, d.....	97
Constable	
Mike Brenner, r.....	180
Julius Nelson, d.....	94
William J. Miller, r.....	176
Edward Stillwell, d.....	96
Christ Jensen, r.....	180
Christ Hemmingson, d.....	92
Emil Niederer, r.....	171
Johannes Rasmussen, d.....	100

BEAVER CREEK TOWNSHIP

Supervisor	
Frank E. Love, c.....	34
John R. Skingley, r.....	13
Clerk	
Charles Sholtis, c.....	13
Arthur Kile, r.....	35
Treasurer	
David Raymond, c.....	15
Ralph Hanna, r.....	32
Highway Commissioner	
Hans Christenson, c.....	30
Abbey Ellis, r.....	18
Following are the Supervisors elected in the several townships:	
Grayling—M. A. Bates.	
Frederic—Charles Craven.	
Maple Forest—James F. Knibbs.	
Beaver Creek—Frank Love.	
Lovells—James E. Kellogg.	
South Branch—Oliver B. Scott.	

CRAWFORD CO. BOYS LEAVE FOR TRAINING CAMP.

Record-Breaking Crowd Attends Farewell Meeting.

The largest crowd that ever came together in the school house was last Monday night when the final quota of the first list of drafted men were given a farewell meeting. Every seat and side chair were placed at each end of the room and in front. It is estimated that there were at least 900 persons present.

The meeting was one of the finest ever held for such an occasion. It was opened in the usual manner with music by the Citizens' band and invocation, which was given by Rev. Mitchell, also a patriotic song nicely rendered by a large chorus of singers. The principal speaker of the evening was W. F. Johnston of Roscommon, who was introduced by the chairman, T. W. Hanson.

We regret very much that we cannot give an outline of Mr. Johnston's address. The message he gave was one that was presented by the Food Administration by Ex-Governor Fort before a body of the Agricultural agents of Michigan at Lansing. The seriousness of the situation and the necessity for all of us to do every thing we possibly can to save wheat, sugar and fats, was convincingly told by the speaker. "Food," Mr. Johnston said, "is the greatest weapon in the war."

John Morrissey, a Grayling boy and a volunteer in the Canadian army, was present and was introduced to the audience. He saw service in France and lost an eye by being struck with a bursting shell.

Our old friend W. S. Chalker of Maple Forest fired some hot shots into the Germans and told the boys of honor, who were just entering Uncle Sam's National army, some of the experiences he had as an artilleryman in the Civil war. His talk was a "ringer" and created a lot of enthusiasm.

The chairman told of his appreciation of the way the people of Grayling had stood back of him in every thing. He said he had pledged his life to the work of winning the war and renewed the pledge again that night. He dropped a warning to the German population of this county and those who refuse to register when requested to do so. "Those who live here and are not loyal are not wanted as citizens," "Crawford county," Mr. Hanson said, "will make a division and if the courts won't take action, we will take the law into our own hands."

Speaking of the next Liberty loan drive, that will begin April 6, he said he expected Crawford county to go over the top within 72 hours.

Melvin A. Bates told the audience that the quota to leave that night was eight men but that if others had implored that they might be included that special permission was obtained from the Federal department allowing the two men to be included. He said the men of Crawford county were willing to go and offered their services gladly.

Mr. Bates presented the men with comfort bags on behalf of the ladies of the Red Cross and also housewives that were furnished by the ladies of the W. R. C. As in all other instances every man was presented with a check for \$25.00 by Rasmus Hanson.

A short prayer was offered by Rev. Mitchell for Lewis Bennett of Grayling who died Feb. 5th at Camp Merritt, N. J., and was buried at West Branch.

The train that was to carry the boys to Camp Custer was due to arrive at 11:25 p. m. but was an hour late. There was a very large crowd of the friends and relatives of the boys that remained at the depot until they departed.

The men who left in that contingent were as follows:

Benjamin Horton.	
Floyd Beach.	
Clyde Smith.	
George Waldie.	
Oscar Parsons.	
Fred Brown.	
Frank C. Foreman.	
Harry W. M. Sorenson.	
Elmer H. Vannoy.	
Philip Cavanaugh.	

Modern Woodmen of America Attention.

A special meeting is called for Friday evening, April 5th, 1918. All members of this Order are invited to be present at the Oddfellows hall at 8:00 o'clock on this evening.

GIVES LIFE FOR HIS COUNTRY

MAJOR E. E. HARTWICK DIED MARCH 31.

Serving With Expeditionary Forces in France.

This morning a cablegram was received in the Nels Michelson home in this city saying that Major Hartwick was ill and could not live. Within a few hours another message arrived saying that he had died.

This news is almost too sad to put into cold type. Surely the sting of the cruel war is manifesting itself more and more to the people of America. The death of Major Hartwick is a shock to this little community that is going to be hard to overcome.

He was born in Grayling and graduated in our schools. He chose a military career and graduated with honors from West Point. His valiant service as lieutenant in the Spanish-American war is a record to be proud of. It was his regiment that really captured San Juan hill in Cuba, saving Col. Roosevelt and his Rough Riders from being wiped out.

He was united in marriage to Miss Bessie Michelson his life-long friend and schoolmate, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nels Michelson of this city. In order to be with his family he later gave up military service and entered into the lumber business.

He was recognized as a remarkably successful business man and was held in high esteem by the business fraternity of Detroit where he was located.

When the war with Germany came he said that the people of the United States had furnished him his education and training and now that he was needed he "would again draw the sword in the defense of our country."

His service was accepted and with the rank of Major was given the command of an engineering corps. He had been in France many months and was not only recognized for his fine ability as an officer but was also the pride of his family. As will be noted by the letter following:

In memory of Major Hartwick the flag at the court house in this city will fly at half mast until his body has been laid to rest.

To show the deep appreciation in which he was held by those men serving with him in France we are pleased, with the consent of local relatives, to have the flag privilege of meeting your husband, his officers and men during a stay of three days in the camp.

I left a wife and two lads in the States and know something of the anxiety and questioning in their minds, know that much of this is the reaction of imaginations. I know also that they do not quite believe I tell them the whole truth about my condition here. For these reasons I requested and secured the consent of your husband to write to you, but he will not see this letter and will not know its contents.

I am here giving addresses to the men and have been able to learn much that might be desired to others. At the Y. M. C. A. headquarters I first heard of the outstanding record made by the Major and his men, for months the best moral and disciplinary achievement of any in the entire base section. Dr. Eyrer who studied the army conditions on the Mexican border says in his report that the officer in command of soldiers is responsible to the extent of at least seventy-five per cent for their goodness or badness.

Coming to this place I was prepared to find an excellent situation, but everything is better than was anticipated. The camps are delightfully and healthfully located, the quarters of the officers and men are so comfortable that one wishes to remain. The food is better than we had in the states well served and of wide variety. The devotion of the men to the Major is almost touching; one private saying to me, "There is not a man in all of these companies who would not die in his tracks for the Major."

This is quite in contrast to what I have found elsewhere. All of these men have loved ones who are anxiously concerned for their welfare. I wish they might know the man who looks after them, might know how he has protected them and given them an esprit de corps which will bring them home again better than when they left.

Very respectfully,
Carl G. Doney,
Pres. Willamette University,
Salem, Oregon.

On active service with the American Expeditionary Forces, American Y. M. C. A.

LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN.

Monday Afternoon Will be Half Holiday. Parade by School Children.

The third Liberty Loan campaign will begin Saturday, April 6th. The drive begins Monday April 8th. Crawford county's quota is \$24,800. Let's make it \$40,000 to \$50,000.

The board of Trade has charge of the campaign with the able assistance of the ladies of the local Council of National Defense, with Mrs. O. N. Michelson at the head. Plans are to secure our quota in first three days of next week, which can easily be done if everyone will determine upon the amount of subscription now.

Monday afternoon is to be a half holiday. There will be a parade at 2:30 p. m., beginning at the school district terminating at one of the main corners, where an address will be given by a good speaker. All the school children will be in the parade, and to take care of all the children, it is requested that every auto owner loan his car for that purpose on that day. Suggestions for a special parade will be welcomed by the committee in charge.

Everybody be out.

Frederic News.

Miss Cella Callahan left Friday for Bay City to visit her sister over Easter.

George Brown of Flint came home to spend Easter with his mother and sister. He returned to Flint Monday.

Miss Elizabeth Lewis who spent the winter here with her sister, M. T. M. Lewis, has returned to her home in Canada.

Mrs. E. McCracken is enjoying a visit with her daughter, Mrs. W. T. Powell of Bay City this week.

Miss Nellie White left Friday for Bay City to spend Easter with her mother.

Mrs. H. Selwell of Gaylord was in town on business this week.

The Easter exercises in the M. P. church Sunday afternoon were enjoyed by all.

The ladies of Frederic will furnish the lunch room in the opera house for a Red Cross sewing room.

By order of Com.

George Waldie, Oscar Parsons and Benjamin Horton left April 1 for Camp Custer. A large crowd met at the depot to bid them farewell and to wish them success.

The election dinner given by the Seniors of the high school Monday was a grand success financially. The proceeds will go for commencement programs, invitations, decorations, etc. Thanks to all who assisted.

The Union Aid will meet at the home of Mrs. Charles Craven Wednesday, April 10th.

Eldorado Nuggets.

Miss Frances Wehnes spent the week end with her mother, Mrs. Margaret Wehnes. Mrs. Wehnes is slowly recovering from her last week's accident.

Dr. Keyport of Grayling called on Mrs. Boyd Funch last week and reports her and her little son to be getting along very nicely.

W. A. Fry began driving his auto as far as Luzerne with the mail April 1st.

Miss Loraine Bridges spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Grayling.

J. F. Crane and James Williams drove to Grayling Saturday to attend the meeting of the War Board.

Report of War Savings Societies.

Men's Class of Applied Christianity.....	\$384.50
St. Mary's Society.....	7.25
St. John's Society.....	141.50
St. Alouysius Society.....	58.00
Lovells War Savings Society.....	98.75
Chief War Savings Society.....	94.00
DuPont War Savings Society.....	7.25
Shoppenagan's War Savings Society.....	141.50
Senior High Savings Society.....	58.00
Grade Savings Society.....	58.00
Junior High Savings Society.....	58.00
Town Savings Society.....	58.00

All societies are requested to report each week to Mr. Lewis' drug store.

Hans R. Nelson (South side) has installed a new up-to-date Shaler vulcanizer and is ready to do your tire and tube repairing. He uses the wrapped tread method of vulcanizing that does not leave large unsightly scars on casing. He respectfully solicits your tire repair work. 3-28-2

Mrs. Edward E. Hartwick, Detroit, Michigan.

Dear Mrs. Hartwick—

This letter is from one who is a stranger to you and who writes simply because he has the privilege of meeting your husband, his officers and men during a stay of three days in the camp.

I left a wife and two lads in the States and know something of the anxiety and questioning in their minds, know that much of this is the reaction of imaginations. I know also that they do not quite believe I tell them the whole truth about my condition here. For these reasons I requested and secured the consent of your husband to write to you, but he will not see this letter and will not know its contents.

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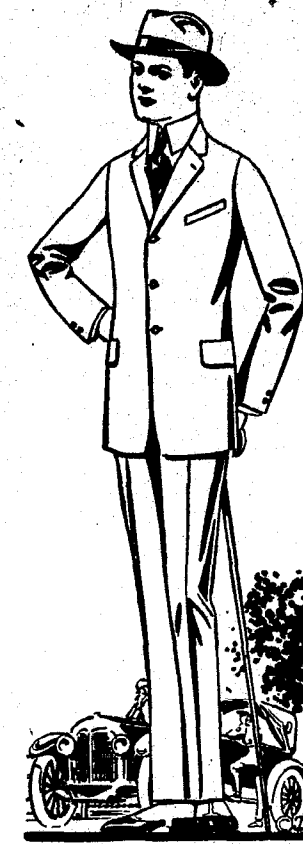
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Have Your Your Measure Taken April 8th

Special Invitation

April 8th a special representative of this great tailoring firm will be in our store and give his entire attention to any customers that may come in on that day. We most cordially invite every man to come in and see what we can do for them to make their clothes problem a pleasure.



When a man buys a new suit he always wants to know that he will be SATISFIED.

Unless he is satisfied he will never enjoy the garment, no matter what it may have cost. Now that is just the reason why we ask the men of Grayling to let us send their order to Kahn Bros. of Chicago for their new clothes—we know everyone of our customers are going to be pleased with their suit.

Perfect Fit
Graceful Design
and Elegant
Workmanship

stamp every suit with comfort, style and good service.

SALLING, HANSON CO.

Established 1878



Have Your Tires Repaired Early

The Vulcanizing Plant is now open for business and is in a position to take care of all tire repairing and bicycle repairing. All work guaranteed. Prices reasonable.

ALBERT BORCHERS

will have charge of the vulcanizing and tire repair work. He just returned from Akron, Ohio, where he took a complete course of instructions in this line of work, under supervision of the Goodyear tire factory. We are exclusive agents in Crawford county for

GOODYEAR TIRES

and just received a complete assortment of sizes and styles. Anyone needing tires will do well to come and see what we have to offer.

Grayling Vulcanizing & Tire Supply Company

Temple Theatre One Night Only Saturday, April 6

Rowland-Earle Musical Comedy Co.

Present the original Oh Doctor Co. in

"Grand Baby" or "Baby Grand"



A Bevy of Pretty Girls Tuneful Melodies
Beautiful Wardrobe

Prices 20, 30 and 50 Cents

War Tax 2, 3 and 5 Cents

Model Bread and High-Grade Pastries

"Better Than Mother Made"

All baked goods made in accordance with the requirements of the Food Administrator.

Model Bakery

THOS. CASSIDY, Proprietor

THE HOME OF PURITY AND QUALITY

Patronize the Merchants that Advertise.

ARE YOU KEEPING FIT?

"Keeping fit" is to a very large extent a matter of taking care of oneself, and carelessness in little things is responsible for many a doctor's bill.

We Know You Are Not Sick

But we know that most of people are afflicted with one or more of the following conditions after a long hard winter. Thick sluggish blood, slight indigestion, muddy complexion, boils and pimples, headaches, etc. Possibly there may be no danger at present, but the danger lies in letting this condition continue, thinking that you will feel better to-morrow. There are about 99 chances in a 100 that a bottle or two of

BEEF, WINE AND IRON

Tonic taken during the spring months would improve your physical condition.

A. M. LEWIS,
Your Druggist Phone 18
CAMERAS and PHOTO SUPPLIES

W.S.S.
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
ISSUED BY THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT

Local News

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, APRIL 4

Miss Mary Jorgenson left the latter part of the week to spend Easter in Detroit.

Miss Chris Piehl of Bay City arrived in Grayling Saturday for a short visit with friends.

Miss Irene Martin of Cadillac was a guest of Miss Erdine McNeven the first of the week.

Rev. A. Mitchell was in Gaylord last Friday and gave a sermon in the M.E. church of that city.

Miss Lillian Bates of Rochester is spending the Spring vacation here visiting at her home.

Nels Michelson is in Detroit, going down to that city the latter part of the week to spend Easter.

Mrs. P. D. Borchers left last Friday for Bay City to visit her sister, Mrs. J. L. McPeak over Easter.

Peter Jensen and family of Milford, Mich., have been spending the past week here with relatives and friends.

Mrs. A. Lafreiner and daughter Mandy of Cheboygan were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Boulanger last week.

Mrs. Harry Pond returned from a pleasant visit of a couple of months, spent in many different cities in Michigan and Ohio.

Mrs. Arthur Wilber of Lansing visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eli Forbush, at the Ward orchard at Frederic a few days and returned home last week.

T. E. Douglas and daughter Miss Margaret, Miss Martha Stillwagon, and Miss Mahoney all of Lovells left Friday for West Branch to spend Easter with relatives and friends.

Mrs. B. Peter Johnson of Frederic had been suffering with a felon on one of her fingers for a couple of months, and her physician in this city found it necessary to amputate the member to relieve the extreme pain. She is getting along nicely now.



Beware of Cheap Glasses

Self selected store glasses or glasses furnished by incompetent persons, is false economy. Value your eyes at their true worth. Have them examined here and wear the glasses required.

We are competent optometrists

C. J. HATHAWAY
Optometrist Phone 1273 Jeweler

Registered under Michigan's Optometry Law by Examination

Shoe Polishes Dressings and Shoe Lacings

Classiest assortment in Grayling. Ladies you will be specially pleased with our stock.

Now is the time to get a new pair of
Rubber Heels and Soles
(Solid Foot Comfort)

Rapid Shoe Repair Shop

E. J. OLSON, Prop'r.
Next Door to Central Drug Store

Circuit court will convene next Monday.
Mrs. T. W. Hanson was in Saginaw the first of the week.

Mrs. L. J. Kraus is spending the week end in Saginaw.

See Geo. L. Alexander & Son before purchasing automobile insurance.

We have a good line of up-to-date hats for ladies. Call and see them at Mrs. Ed. Sorenson's.

Mrs. William Smith and daughter, Miss Beale Smith of Mariette are guests of Mrs. O. W. Hanson.

The Woman's club will donate money with which to purchase garden seeds for the school children.

Order that new suit at Salling, Hanson Company store next Monday. Guaranteed fit and satisfaction.

Help save your country by the purchase of a Liberty Bond. Save your eyes by wearing Hathaway's glasses.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Routier of Detroit spent Easter with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bauman, and family.

Walter Hanson of Detroit was in city Saturday and Sunday last, a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter F. Jorgenson.

All those who are taking afternoon instructions in surgical dressings are requested to be at the Club rooms next Saturday afternoon.

There will be a special meeting of Grayling Chapter O. E. S. No. 83 on Wednesday evening, April 10th. Initiation and refreshments.

The hospital aid will meet at the home of Mrs. George McCullough Thursday, April 11. Mrs. M. Brenner will assist in entertaining.

Mrs. S. N. Insley was in Roscommon Wednesday of last week explaining the Registration of Women to the ladies of that village, and also gave them the first lesson.

Don't forget the bird-house sale that will take place at the school house in about three weeks. The children are working hard to make this exhibit and sale better than ever.

William Brennan, who has been employed nights as machinist at the M. C. round house for the past fourteen years, has taken a day job in the same capacity at the round house.

Alfred Olson, who we reported last week as being in a sanitarium in Detroit, is in a very serious condition, however news was received yesterday that he was slightly improved.

Miss Grace Bauman entertained a few friends at dinner at Shoppenagon's Inn Monday evening in honor of Miss Gladis Grant of Bay City. Miss Bauman acted as chaperon for the young ladies.

The Loyal Order of Moose will give another dancing party Friday night, May 3, at the school gymnasium, at which time a Ford auto will be given away. Proceeds of the party will be given to the Red Cross.

Next Monday afternoon will be a half holiday in Grayling and there will be a patriotic parade by the school children. This will start from the school house at 2:30 p. m. Autos will be there to carry the crowd.

Miss Louise Trevigno of Mt. Pleasant is a guest of Mrs. A. M. Lewis, and enjoying a week with her many Grayling friends. She was formerly a teacher in the South Side school and very popular with the parents as well as with the children.

Rowland-Earle Musical Comedy Co. in "Oh Doctor" gave a performance at Temple theatre Friday night. It is the general opinion that they are a clever company, especially Hal Johnson in his female impersonations. He was well supported by a strong cast of players. Manager C. O. McCullough of the Temple, says that this company will return here for an engagement next Saturday night, April 6, with a vaudeville program. The prices of admission will be 20, 30 and 50 cents; war tax 2, 3 and 5 cents.

Dogs killed a pig and injured others so badly last Saturday that they had to be killed. The pigs were the property of Salling Hanson company. Grayling township will be held responsible for the loss, and with only \$200 in the dog license fund, from which such claims are paid, we wonder how the damage can be adjusted. The records show that only two dog owners in the township paid their dog license this year.

Round Oak heating stoves and Round Oak Chief ranges. 11-1-17 F. R. Deckrow.

A list of delinquent taxes for 1915 and previous years appears in supplement form in this issue of the Avalanche. 3-7-5.

Rugs and carpets made to look like new. This is cleaning time and we want to help you. We have this work done by the Cosendal Dye Works of Saginaw and you will be surprised at the fine condition it is in when it is returned. Also dry cleaning and dyeing. Leave orders at Max Landsberg's. 4-4-3.

The following order has been issued by the post office department: "On and after April 1, 1918, parcels for members and individuals connected with the American expeditionary forces in Europe shall not be accepted for mailing or dispatched unless they contain such articles only as are being sent at the written request of the addressee, approved by his regimental or higher commander or an executive officer of the organization with which he is connected."

The fourth annual Knights of Pythias ball was held last night at the school gymnasium and was the finest party ever given by that order. The decorations were simple and tasty. Small pine trees covered the heavy rods supporting the balcony. Hand painted emblems of the order very tastily arranged at intervals also adorned the balcony. Across the center of the room hung a fine large American flag, gracefully draped in the center. In each corner of the room and at the sides were wicker tables with co-v wicker rockers, the tables being lighted with beautiful floor lamps. Many words of praise could be heard through the evening of the music furnished by Stone's eight-piece orchestra of Detroit. Their singing numbers were specially enjoyed. The refreshments were sandwiches, coffee and fried cakes. The attendance was not as large as at other times yet the party was a most enjoyable one.

MRS. JAMES B. WOODBURN PASSED AWAY.

Remains Bro't to Grayling for Burial Wednesday.

Mrs. James B. Woodburn, a former resident of Grayling died at her home in Detroit Easter Sunday, from peritonitis and the body was bro't to Grayling for burial Wednesday.

It was sad news to many people of Grayling when the announcement of her death was received. For more than 35 years she lived among us and throughout all that time she was known for her sterling womanhood and sweet loving character. She was an active member of the Goodfellow club and also of the Eastern Star chapter.

Emma Hosler was born at Springport, Jackson county and moved to Cheney, Crawford Co. with her parents in 1876, where she was united in marriage to James Boyd Woodburn. Six years later they moved to Grayling, where she resided until two years ago.

To Mr. and Mrs. Woodburn five children were born—Mrs. Axel Becker of Detroit; William B. of Oxford; Ernest of Jackson; Bertha of France and Earl of Detroit, all of whom survive. There remains seven grand children and one sister, Mrs. Sarah Wilcox of Detroit; and a brother Frank Hoiler of Oldsmar, Florida. Mr. Woodburn died in Grayling June 22, 1912.

Mrs. Woodburn was taken ill on her 56th birthday, March 24th, and passed away in just one week.

The body was conducted to Grayling by her children and sister Mrs. Wilcox, with the exception of her daughter Bertha, who is serving in the Harper Hospital unit in France. Funeral services were held in Danebod hall Wednesday at 10:00 a. m., Dr. Dystant, presiding elder of this district, preaching a most impressive sermon. Interment was in Elmwood cemetery.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to express our sincere thanks and appreciation to the many friends in Grayling for their kind sympathy and words of comfort, extended at the time of the funeral of our Mother.

Mrs. A. Becker
William Woodburn,
Bertha Woodburn,
Ernest Woodburn,
Earl Woodburn.

Notice to Dog Owners.

On and after April 15, the dog tax law will be strictly enforced and all dogs not wearing license tags will be disposed of according to law.

W. H. CODY, Sheriff.

FOR QUICK RESULTS USE OUR WANT COLUMN—The Cost Is Small.

Your Needs Satisfied Your Wants Gratified

We guarantee to not only SATISFY your NEEDS, but to GRATIFY your WANTS in best groceries. We have

FOR YOUR NEEDS—The best Coffee, and Tea of highest quality, and all of the other necessities of a comfortable life.

FOR YOUR WANTS—Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Jellies and Jams, Pickles, Sauces, etc. Breakfast Foods, Cakes, Candies, and Fresh Fruits in abundance.

OUR WATCHWORD—"Purity and Freshness, and at a living price."

H. Petersen,
GROCER
Phone No. 25

W.S.S.
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
ISSUED BY THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT

Your Spring Apparel is Here

Our showing of ladies' Coats for this Spring embraces a collection of the latest styles and is worthy of your inspection. The Easter display of Skirts, Millinery, Waists, Shoes, Collars, Purses is the largest we have ever shown.

Men, the New Hats and Caps for Easter

and Spring wear are here and we want you to see them.

The New Caps 50c to \$2.00

The New Hats \$1.75 to \$3.50

New Shirts - 75c to \$2.00

New Ties - - 25c to 75c

A Grand Showing of Men's Shoes

The biggest values ever shown. New dark browns, tans and blacks.

Spring Styles in Men's and Boys' Suits

A comprehensive selection in the latest patterns and styles

STORE HOURS—7 a. m. until 6 p. m.; Pay days until 7 p. m.; Saturdays until 9 p. m.

Grayling Mercantile Co.

Phone 1251

The Quality Store

W.S.S.
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
ISSUED BY THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT



If the man worked in the kitchen—

he would select a **McDougall**
THE FIRST KITCHEN CABINET

Of course he would use conveniences that would save his time and energies—just as he uses filing systems, telephones and other efficiency devices at the office.

But he would go farther than this: In the purchase of a kitchen cabinet, for instance, he would select the cabinet that offered him the utmost in utility and method, just as he would select for his office a filing system or desk for like superiority.

He would buy a name for the special advantages which the name insured.

He would know that the name McDougall on a kitchen cabinet is the insignia of supremacy. He would recognize in the McDougall the original kitchen cabinet—the cabinet that has ever led in quality and efficiency.

In the McDougall Auto-Front Cabinet he would recognize the super-cabinet of "big business." He would see that it embodies every convenience that ingenuity can devise. He would

note the free and open working-space which the patented Auto-Front permits, and the extra roominess of the cupboard. He would notice the tilting removable flour bin, the white Porcelain sliding top, and other wonderful McDougall features.

He would be impressed with the fact that the McDougall is not an ordinary kitchen cabinet, but a veritable method of better kitchen management that extends to the stove, ice box, pantry, etc., even to the better utilization of foods.

EASY PAYMENT PLAN

Come to see this splendid kitchen cabinet. Every inch of it—from its easy rolling, ball-bearing casters at the very bottom, to the shining name plate at the very top—bespeaks its high McDougall origin.

It is popular in price, and it may be purchased on the convenient payment plan.

SORENSEN BROTHERS

The Home of Dependable Furniture

What Well Dressed Women Will Wear



FOR MOTOR AND GENERAL WEAR

Coats for general wear—it almost goes without saying—should be weatherproof, but weatherproof garments have to be that and much more to meet the approval of the sophisticated woman of today. She requires crisp style and substantial quality in them and cheerful colors.

Two rainproof coats that declare themselves ready to meet the most critical eye are pictured above. The only departure they make from the rules that govern in the season's coat styles, appear in the matter of length. Nearly all coats are several inches shorter than the frock worn under them, but the rainproof coat is privileged to be an inch or so longer.

The coat at the left is a smart example of the military style and nothing will be quite so appropriate for a coat for all weathers. It has big patch pockets on body and skirt, a convertible collar and narrow, loose belt of the fabric. It fastens with a fly, in the left of the front and is equal to protecting the gown under it perfectly. It is of a fabric resembling covert cloth, in every way to be recommended.

The story of the coat at the right is told so completely in the picture that

it needs no further description. It is nearly like hand-knit ones that it is not always easy to distinguish between them. There is more precision in the machine-knit sweaters, all the stitches exactly alike, but many of them are finished with hand knitting.

Leaving out the sweaters and sweaters or coats of silk and silk fiber which are worn with sport skirts or otherwise, that are an essential of the woman's wardrobe, there are many styles in the very practical sweaters for road sports wear. Two of these are shown in the illustration—one for the "clapper"—at the right and one for the "growler". These are both of wool, closely knitted and are classed as fitted slip-overs. The sweater for the little girl has collar and cuffs of angora wool and is a good general utility model, while the other proclaims itself an ideal garment for all sorts of sports.

A very clever model in a loosely knitted, heavy coat sweater designed to provide warmth when it is needed, has a small square cape collar that may be turned up over the head and buttoned so that it forms a hood. It also buttons up close about the throat and has two comfortable-looking pockets.



IN THE WAKE OF SPORTS

there is almost nothing to say about it. It also is made in double-breasted style fastening to the left with bone buttons and is a good style for any of the usual waterproofed wool materials like serge, twill, covert cloth, etc. To add to our comfort milliners have added rainproof materials to their stocks and even the most fragile fabrics are made impervious to moisture. But to wear with rainproof coats, small tailored hats made of millinery patent leather or of satin or lustrous braids look their capable part. A satin hat with silk cord and tassel is shown with the military coat in the picture and in style and utility they are two of a kind.

There are sweaters—and sweaters, in greater variety of design and texture and color than ever before and in almost universal demand. Silk, flannel and wool are the yarns used for the handsome machine-knit garments.

One and Two-Piece Pajamas. Nowadays the question seems to be not whether one wears pajamas at night, but whether one wears the one-piece or two-piece variety. The pajama is necessitated by the harem negligee, which must sleep on over a bifurcated garment. The two-piece pajama is more mannish, to be sure, but the absence of strings about the waist makes the one-piece more comfortable. Really there is nothing very mannish about any sort of pajamas of the version in which they are now worn by

ets. The sports woman who has it among her belongings will be fortified against any weather emergency. The loosely fitting, sleeveless, silk slip-overs is coming in for much consideration as a novelty for midsummer wear. It is shown in vivid tones of green, in rose and in blue shades. It is not so altogether practical as the regulation sweater coat, buttoned at the front and provided with sleeves, but it is amazingly smart. Among the sweater coats there are loosely knit models with plaited skirts and knitted sashes, finished with fringe that are very handsome for mature women.

Julia Bottomley

Thirty women wearing knitted trousers are working as pipettors in a New Jersey chemical plant.

feminine kind. V-neck, short sleeves, bright color, shiny pockets and ruffles about the ankles and sometimes about the waist rob them of severity. For Quick Ironing. Sprinkle clothes lightly, wrap in Turkish towel and place on top of hot radiator, the heat from which will cause the moistened clothes to steam and prevents wrinkling. In 15 minutes clothes will be ready and usually easy to iron.

ROOF THAT MAKES BARN "DIFFERENT"

This Type of Building Gives Distinction to the Farmstead at Small Cost.

MOW IS WITHOUT ANY POSTS

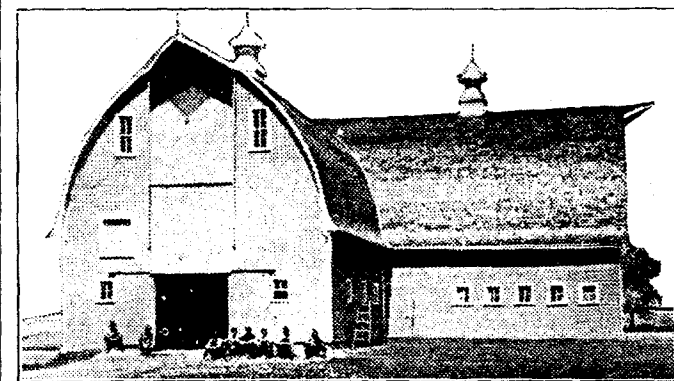
Style of Construction Provides Adequate Capacity for Storage in Proportion to Amount of Material Used.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose three-cent stamp for reply.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Gothic roof barns—those with curved roofs in the form of a pointed arch—are getting to be quite common. There are a few leaders among the farmers in every community who occupy a conspicuous position and who favor the unique or distinctive type of farm building for that reason. These like the gothic roof barn. Even if the cost should be a trifle more, they gladly stand it because of the distinction which a big barn of this type gives a farmstead.

The L-shaped barn with a gothic roof is not so common. Barn builders have worked out a standard solution to the roof-framing problem of the gothic barn and it seldom gives trouble any more; but when the contractor

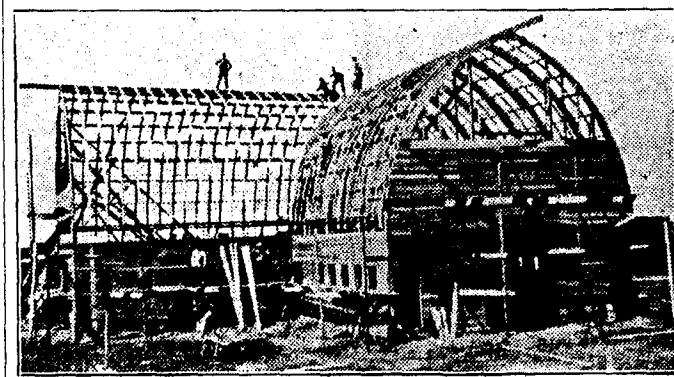


and his men undertook to roof this L-shaped building they were up against a new proposition in the curved hip and valley rafters where the two roofs intersect.

It is the same problem, but on a much larger scale, encountered in building a curved ceiling in a square room.

A close examination of the photograph of this barn during construction will be both interesting and instructive to other builders. The hip and valley rafters are made very heavy. Their curvature is, of course, not the same as that of the common rafters, but corresponds point for point the same as a straight hip or valley corresponds to its common rafter. The task is to lay out the diagram and fashion the curves on this high scale.

This style roof is self-supporting with an absolutely clean mow with no purlin posts or braces of any kind, that is, extending below the curved ribs. Several lines of boards are nailed on diagonally across the roof from one end at the plate up to the



View of Barn in Course of Construction.

ridge at the other end to act as wind bracing.

This manner of bracing, when the sides of the building are tied together by the boarding, makes a very solid structure up to the plates. There are a great many bolts used in this diagonal brace work. In fact, plank frame barn construction has led to the use of bolts quite generally.

Above the plates the design and construction of this barn are also especially interesting to farmers. The curved type of built-up rafters is used because it makes a very neat roof, and because it gives an exceptionally large mow space, entirely free from inside truss work or bracing.

The curve of the rafters is taken advantage of to stiffen the roof. These rafters are built up of segments cut from inch stuff, cut to the proper curve

and bright garnet military sash, a figure home on a furlough after Antietam, will come into the room and stand at grandma's side. You will not see him but she will—he will hear the strong full voice, silent for 30 years, joining with her light soprano, singing

Toll the bell for lovely Nell,
My sweet Virginia bride.

Oh wonderful, wonderful music that can transport us over the years to scenes long gone and make us live again with loved ones long at rest! Bless the old songs. They are the golden gates to the Paradise of yesterday.

Songs and singing were never more needed than now. Food for the soul as well as the body is the call of the hour. Moreover, there need be no saving of music.—From the Etude.

Thrill.

A Denver millionaire gave his little daughter a superb doll's house. It was lighted with electricity, each bedroom had its private bath, there was a garage with a tiny motor car, and there was even a hangar with an airplane.

"Well, my love, how do you like your new doll's house?" the millionaire asked the little girl during the holidays.

"It's all right," she answered, carelessly.

"But where is it?" said the millionaire, looking round the sumptuous nursery.

"Oh," said the little girl with a yawn, "I've rented it furnished to Cousin Nellie for 85 cents a week."

deed is the man who has both beautiful memories and plenty of the world's goods.

Perhaps you have wondered why old people demand old songs. It is not that they have a means of discrimination whereby they feel that the songs of long ago are better than the same type of songs made today. Fifty years from now people may cast the same halo over the songs of today that the old folks of today cast over "Alice, Where Art Thou," "Junnie" and "Ben Bolt."

What is it then that makes the old songs beloved? It is its wonderful power of conjuring up memories—the beautiful memories of the dear, dear past. When grandma takes off her glasses and quietly asks you to sing one of her old favorites, hunt it up at once and let her have it over and over again. It is the magic talisman which will open the riches of her memory to her. As you sing

Nellie was a lady,
Last night she died,
A tall youthful figure with epaulettes



The DAIRY

FEEDING YOUNG DAIRY STOCK

Where Milk Is Not Available It Is Economical to Supply Protein by Use of Legumes.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is a common practice among dairymen to feed skim milk until the calf is approximately six months of age. Usually the time of weaning depends upon the availability and cost of the milk.

When milk is fed in abundance it furnishes the greater part of the protein necessary for the growth of the animal. If no milk is fed it becomes necessary for the protein to be provided from some other source. Probably this can be done most economically by the use of some legume, such as alfalfa, clover, soy beans, or cowpea hay. When hay of this sort is not available it is necessary to provide the bulk of the protein through a grain mixture. In either case, plenty of roughage should be supplied to the growing heifer at all times. During summer, when good pasture is available, the heifer needs no supplementary feed, although a little hay and grain are sometimes advisable late in the season to insure steady growth.

Part of the roughage should be silage, if it is available. A heifer of six months to one year of age will consume from 5 to 15 pounds of silage a day. The grain mixture used may be made up of (1) 3 parts of cracked corn, and 1 part wheat bran; (2) or 3 parts cracked corn, 1 part wheat bran, and 1 part ground oats; (3) or 3 parts cracked corn, 1 part wheat bran, 1 part ground oats, and 1 part linseed meal; (4) or 4 parts cracked corn, 1 part wheat bran, 1 part ground oats, and 1 part blood meal. Either 1, 2, or 4, together with all the alfalfa, clover, or cowpea hay that the heifer will eat, makes a good ration. In case no leguminous hay such as that just mentioned can be obtained, No. 3 is advised, because it contains more protein. Another ex-



Calves Should Be Encouraged to Eat Good Roughage at an Early Age.

cellent grain mixture, to be used when such hay is lacking, is composed of 2 parts of cornmeal, 2 parts of linseed meal, and 1 part of bran. The quantity of grain to be fed depends very largely upon the individual animal's growth and condition, as well as upon the price of the grain. Some feeders desire a rapid growth of the young animals, and for this reason feed heavily with grain, while others are satisfied with a slow growth and try to carry their young stock largely on roughage. Either extreme is unwise and a medium course between the two is advisable. A safe rule to follow is to feed one pound of grain for the first hundredweight of the heifer and one-half pound for each additional hundredweight.

After the heifer reaches one year of age, the following rations are suggested: Cornmeal, fed according to the rule just mentioned, together with all the alfalfa, clover, or cowpea hay that the animal will consume. If no leguminous hay is available, grain composed of 2 parts cornmeal, 1 of bran, and 1 of linseed meal, gluten meal, or cottonseed meal, and 10 to 20 pounds of silage, together with all the dry roughage that the animal can consume will be found to be adequate. Under ordinary circumstances a gain of at least a pound a day from the time of weaning to the time of first calving is a good average for a dairy heifer.

SHIPMENT OF DAIRY CATTLE

Not Advisable to Ship Fresh Cows Long Distances Except in Fast Express Cars.

Do not ship fresh cows long distances unless in express cars under particularly favorable conditions. The expense involved naturally limits such operations to valuable purebred individuals. Time and time again, as a result of being shipped shortly after freshening or as to calves in transit, fresh cows have been ruined so far as the next lactation has been concerned.

Good and Inferior Cows.

The fact that there are good cows and inferior cows in all breeds is a factor that must be given its full share of consideration.

Successful Dairy Secret.

One of the secrets of successful dairying is close attention to the wants and requirements of the herd.

Watch Individual Cows.

Watch for the proper physiological effect upon the individual cows of the grain you feed.

BOY SCOUTS

Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

WHAT SCOUTING REALLY IS

Scouting is the process of making real men out of real boys, by a real program which works.

Scouting is a happy, wholesome, worthwhile, outdoor school. Scouting is a huge, splendidly organized game, a progressive game. It gets somewhere.

Scouting is more than a game. It teaches signaling and first aid and fire fighting and outdoor cookery and a host of other useful and important things. It teaches also self-reliance and helpfulness, courage and courtesy, loyalty and reverence, patriotism and honor.

Scouting is nonsectarian, though its ideals are in accord with those of the modern church and it is based upon a pledged allegiance to the service of God, the brotherhood of man.

Scouting is not organized for war service, not yet exclusively for peace service. It is organized for service, any service, high or humble, big or little—just service.

Scouting inculcates a patriotism which holds itself ready to serve country in whatever form the need and the call may come. Preparedness is the scout platform.

Scouting is democratic. It aims not to run every boy into one groove, but to help each to develop into the fullest manhood of which he is capable.

Scouting also knows no bounds of class, or creed or race. It speaks the universal language of world brotherhood. The end and aim of scouting is good citizenship, to make men "physically strong, mentally awake, morally straight."

SCOUTS LARGEST WORLD BODY.

Do people generally know that the Boy Scouts of America is the greatest single volunteer organization in the world? It was the largest organization taking part in the two campaigns for the Liberty loan. There are millions of scouts all over the world, in every country.

Since America went to war the things that have happened to the Boy Scouts of America and the part that boy scouts all over the globe have been called upon to play in pressing forward the activities that will win this war have made an epoch in the boy life of this land and of the world.

War conditions demand an increase in numbers and efficiency. There should be 2,000,000 Boy Scouts of America in the country. There would be that number if men who may not go to the front would undertake at home this work of practical patriotism. The boys who are not yet scouts are just as anxious to serve the nation as the boy scouts who are.

The president of the United States has given scouting a definite place in the national affairs.

MAKING FIELD MAPS.



All First-Class Scouts Must Be Able to Make and Read a Chart.

SERBIA REGENT FORMS SCOUTS.

What to do with the orphans of the slain soldiers was one of the biggest problems Serbia faced after being practically vanquished. After the bombardment of Monastir there were thousands of the boys practically waifs.

Prince Alexander, regent of Serbia, took the little fellows in charge and formed them into companies of boy scouts.

He won the love of the little fellows, and nothing pleases them more than to form for review before the prince. And he is as keenly interested as they, always commending the youngsters on their progress, and at each review giving them some new pointer to advance them in scout lore.

BOY SCOUT GOOD TURNS.

The Richmond commission on training camp activities has made public the result of the count taken to ascertain how many soldiers from Camp Lee come to Richmond to spend Saturday night and Sunday. Through an arrangement with the boy scouts' all entrances to the city were posted and a close check was kept on all visitors. It showed that 2,225 soldiers came in, and there will be an increase in the town's transportation facilities.

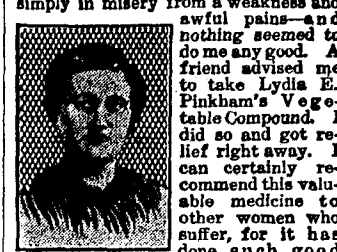
Members of boy scout troop in Evansville, Ind., have sold 42 dozen United States flags in their canvases of homes for flag display pledges. The scouts ask every household and business house to display the flags and are selling to those whom they find without the emblem.

The quick action and courage of 22 members of troop No. 12 of boy scouts of Oklahoma City prevented what might have resulted in a disastrous fire. Flames had gained great headway in the dried grass near Northeast lake, and the scouts after a hard fight extinguished the flames.

IN MISERY FOR YEARS

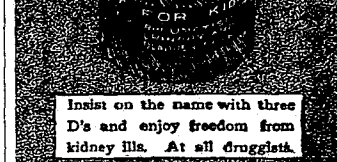
Mrs. Courtney Tells How She Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Oskaloosa, Iowa.—"For years I was simply in misery from a weakness and



nothing seemed to do me any good. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and got relief right away. I can certainly recommend this valuable medicine to other women who suffer, for it has done such good work for me and I know it will help others if they will give it a fair trial."—Mrs. LYDIA E. COURTNEY, 108 8th Ave., West, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Why will women drag along from day to day, year in and year out, suffering such misery as did Mrs. Courtney, when such letters as this are continually being published. Every woman who suffers from displacements, irregularities, inflammation, ulceration, backache, nervousness, or who is passing through the Change of Life should give the famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.



DODDS' KIDNEY PILLS

Insist on the name with three D's and enjoy freedom from kidney ills. At all druggists.

Dr. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy

for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. 25 cents a bottle. Write for FREE SAMPLE.

Northrop & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.

She Explains.

Mabel—You and Harold seem inseparable.

Gertrude—We are together a good deal. You see, Mabel, I take a peculiar interest in him.

Mabel—Oh, do you?

Gertrude—Yes. I was engaged to him at one time, and in love with him at another.

Pimpily Rashly Skins

Quickly soothed and healed by Cuticura often when all else fails. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Why Sambo Keeps His Mule.

"Why don't you get rid of that mule?"

"Well, sah, I hates to give in. If I was to trade dat mule off he'd regard it as a personal victory. He's been tryin' foh de ins' six weeks to git rid of me."—Everybody's Magazine.

How's This?

We offer \$100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price 75c. Testimonials from F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Of course, a man may scrape up the necessities of life—but the woman and children can't smoke.



MARCH TO VICTORY

Courage is a matter of the blood. Without good red blood a man has a weak heart and poor nerves.

In the spring is the best time to take stock of one's condition. If the blood is thin and watery, face pale or pimply, generally weak, tired and listless, one should take a spring tonic. One that will give the spring house cleaning, an old-fashioned herbal remedy that was used by everybody nearly 50 years ago is still safe and sane because it contains no alcohol or narcotic. It is made up of Blood root, Golden Seal root, Oregon Grape root, Queen's root, Bull root, Black Cherry bark—extracted with glycerine and made into liquid or tablets. This blood tonic was first put out by Dr. Pierce in ready-to-use form and since then has been sold by million bottles as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If druggists do not keep this in tablet form, send 40 cents for a trial to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Kidney disease carries away a large percentage of our people. What is to be done? The answer is easy. Eat less meat, eat coarse, plain food, with plenty of vegetables, drink plenty of water between meals, and take an uric acid solvent after meals for a while, such as Anuric (double strength), obtainable at almost any drug store. It was first discovered by Dr. Pierce. Most every one troubled with uric acid finds that Anuric dissolves the uric acid as hot water does sugar. You can obtain a trial package by sending ten cents to Doctor Pierce's Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

—take a prompt and effective remedy—one that acts quickly and contains no opiates. You can get such a remedy by asking for

PISO'S

Keep Yourself Fit

You can't afford to be laid up with sore, aching kidneys in these days of high prices. Some occupations bring kidney troubles; almost any work makes weak kidneys worse. If you feel tired all the time, suffer with backache, sharp pains, dizzy spells, headaches and disordered kidney action, use Doan's Kidney Pills. It may save an attack of rheumatism, dropsy, or Bright's disease. Doan's have helped thousands back to health.

A Michigan Case

Sam Williams, stationery engineer, 405 Pleasant St., Ionia, Mich., says: "I suffered four or five years from sharp pains across my kidneys and right side. Nothing did me any good until I took Doan's Kidney Pills. They cleared up the kidney secretions; the pain left and I passed a gravel stone. Then ever I have felt in need of a kidney medicine since Doan's Kidney Pills have helped me. I have never felt any more of the trouble."

Get Doan's at Any Store, or a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.



For Constipation
Carter's Little Liver Pills
will set you right over night.
Purely Vegetable
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Carter's Iron Pills
Will restore color to the faces of those who lack iron in the blood, as most pale-faced people do.

All She Could Be Sure Of.
Mr. Brown, widower, had advertised for a housekeeper. On the applicant's arrival, Mr. Brown was out and his three-year-old daughter answered the door.

"What's your papa's name?" the woman asked.
After a pause the little girl answered, "I don't know what it was before he was married, but it's Mr. Brown now."

When all is lost save honor some men get on their dignity.



A neglected cold in a child's head often leads to chronic catarrh and ear trouble, and sometimes even to mental growth, making them appear stupid.

Try Kondon's for the baby's cold
(at no charge to you)

50,000 have used this 25-cent remedy for chronic catarrh, sinusitis, colds, croup, whooping cough, etc. Write us for complimentary sample. Will send you 50¢ bottle more than its cost, or we pay money back. For trial can be sent by mail.

KONDON'S CATARRHAL JELLY

Help wanted by many women

If a woman suffers from such ailments as Backache, Headache, Lumbago and Nervousness—the symptoms indicate the need for PISO'S Tablets, a valuable healing remedy with antiseptic, astringent and tonic properties. A local application simple but effective—response comes quickly causing refreshing relief with invigorating effects. Backed by the name PISO established over 50 years, satisfaction is guaranteed.

PISO'S TABLETS
Sold Everywhere 50 Cents
Sample Mail Free—Address postpaid
THE PISO COMPANY
400 Pine Ridge, Warren, Pa.

WHEN

you are "wide awake as an owl" at night, and can't "keep your eyes open" in the daytime you certainly need

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Self-poisoning by imperfectly eliminated food-poisons is a very common ailment. Beecham's Pills correct it. Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

Cuticura Soap Is Ideal For the Hands

WHEN YOU THINK FLAHS
Think of Factory Price
Write to us for Catalogue
AMERICAN FLAHS CO., Chicago, Ill.

HIGH SUGAR PRICES BOOM FOR SORGHUM

War Is Bringing It Return of Old-Time Popularity.

EARLY AMBER IS THE BEST

Is Early Maturing Variety and So Is Most Suited to Michigan Climatic Conditions.

From Department of Farm Crops Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—One of the many interesting minor effects of the war upon Michigan agriculture which in the southern and central counties of the state appears to be quite general, is a growing demand among farmers for sorghum seed. This demand has already assumed such unprecedented proportions that many seedmen are forecasting that if it continues, as now seems not unlikely, the visible (April) supply will all of it be melted away long before the planting season arrives.

Sorghum, as a crop both for forage and sirup-making is, however, by no means a new one in Michigan. There was a time not so long ago in fact when the sorghum press, where the juice was squeezed out of the cane, was just as common a feature in Michigan's rural communities as the cider mill—and for that matter there are still some sections where farmers raise sorghum to supply sweets for the family table.

But there will be many more farms upon which this will be done this season, for with sugar daily growing scarcer and commanding a price which compels the utmost economy, corn sirup sirup will find a welcome place on the family table, and a ready sale on the market.

The seed corn shortage is at the same time causing many other farmers to consider the advisability of putting in sorghum as a forage crop—though the dearth of sorghum seed is almost as pronounced, if not more so, than is the seed corn shortage.

What and When to Plant.

Sorghums are planted from ten days to two weeks after corn, for the seeds are small, and if the ground is cold they do not germinate well and a poor start results. Early amber, an early maturing variety, is probably the best adapted to Michigan conditions.

The land is prepared for sorghum in much the same way as for corn. The crop makes a slow growth at first and it is essential to get rid of as many weeds as possible before planting. For sirup the rows are drilled 36 to 42 inches apart with a corn planter, using 6 to 8 pounds of seed per acre.

The method of cultivation is the same as for corn. The first cultivation can be given with spike tooth harrow, and is quite effective in killing young weeds. The next cultivation should be with shovels or sweeps, deeply the first time, with two or three shallow cultivations following.

Harvesting For Sirup.

Sorghum increases in percentage of sugar as well as in total dry matter until it is mature. From the early dough stage until the hard dough stage is the right time for sirup making. If the seeds become hard there is danger of frost before all of the canes are made up, while if the seeds are in the milk stage an acid sirup with an unripe taste is produced. For best results the leaves are stripped while the canes are standing. The seed head, with six or eight inches of the upper cane should be cut off, as this part contains many impurities. Suckers should be discarded for the same reason. Cane may be cut by hand, or with the corn binder.

In warm weather canes should not be cut more than two days before using as there is danger of fermentation. When a heavy frost occurs the sorghum should be cut and placed in large stacks at once. A heavy freeze will do but little damage provided the canes can be worked up at once upon thawing but after thawing they will spoil in a very short time. A ton of canes will yield 500 to 1,000 pounds of sirup. Four to eight tons of canes per acre is a good yield.

Making Sirup.

The sirup manufacturing process consists of three main stages—(1) Extraction of juice; (2) clarification of raw juice and (3) evaporation of juice. The extraction is done by passing the cane between rollers. Two-roller and three-roller mills can be purchased. Seventy to 80 per cent of the canes are water, but it is not possible to obtain all of this as juice. With a three-roller mill 50 per cent of the weight of the cane should be obtained unless the cane is very hard and dry. The cane after being passed through the mill can be used for roughage. Often-time they are put in the silo either with corn or alone. The juice as it comes from the mill should be run through a strainer made of fine wire (the same as is used for straining milk) into a settling tank or barrel, also used for storage. There should be three tanks, one being filled, while one is being emptied and the third settling. Raw juice holds in solution a number of impurities, which on standing slowly settle out. These are good hog feed. Some makers provide special tanks and clarify by heating. The temperature of the juice is brought nearly to the boiling point and then the heat is turned off and the juice allowed to stand for a short time. The clear layer is then drawn off for evaporation. This process is to be preferred since heat hastens clarification.

By a strange coincidence the new \$1,000,000 oil tanker which recently came to grief on the breakwater at Tampico, Mex., was wrecked squarely on top of another steamer that was lost on the same spot several years ago. The wreck occurred when the captain, unable to obtain a local pilot on account of a storm, attempting to enter port on his own calculations.

An express shipment of thirty samples of leading American woods is on its way to Buenos Aires, in response to a request.

BRITISH UNBROKEN, HUNS SLAUGHTERED

Important Incidents of First Week of Great Battle Are Given to Public.

GERMAN AIMS NOT REALIZED

Mowed Down by Haig's Heroic Men, the Kaiser's Troops Push Toward the Somme by Sheer Force of Numbers.

London.—Details of the first week of the great battle in France show that, while the fighting has been more severe than in any previous offensive, there has been no cause for pessimism. The German losses have been terrific, probably 250,000 casualties having been suffered by the Kaiser's hosts. At such cost they won less than one-third of the ground on which they had counted. The morale of the British troops has been perfect throughout and they have fought magnificently.

Million Germans in Action.

These facts stand out: It is known that at least 1,000,000 Germans were engaged on the whole front of attack. In the Somme more than 52 army divisions were identified. The British line suffered its most severe buffeting in this stretch, but was firm everywhere.

The Germans believed that a loss of 500,000 would be a cheap price for success in the west, but with a loss already of 250,000 there is no prospect of their attaining the victory they seek.

They regained all the ground lost in the Cambrai battle and have taken back sections of the territory taken from them in the Somme offensive of last year.

The fighting was not by any means a continual German advance. The British counter-attacked heavily and fought for every foot of ground.

Details of the Fighting.

In one battle on the extreme left the Germans employed not less than nine divisions in an effort to break through. For three days the three British divisions held them at bay. Finally, under weight of numbers, the British retired behind the line marked by the ruined villages of Bullecourt, East Noguel and Croiselles.

The next morning the Germans renewed the attack, striking northward from Fontainelles and Croiselles and westward from Cherisy. They drove in mass formation, wave after wave, toward the heights between Henin-Su-Ju to Henin Hill.

Two hours of drum fire, in which gas and high-explosive shells were mingled, preceded the infantry attack. From eight o'clock in the morning until noon continuous waves of gray-clad troops stormed the heights.

British machine guns posted on the ridge swept down line after line of Germans. By three o'clock in the afternoon the Germans had succeeded in pressing past Henin Hill on both sides and threatened to cut off the machine gunners posted on the crests. Not until then did the latter retire and rejoin the main British force.

Similar fighting was going on at the same time on the right wing. Tremendous pressure was brought to bear around St. Leger, Vaux and Vraucourt. It lasted all day.

At times under the German blows the British line sagged heavily, but at no point did it give way.

Desperate Defense of Vaux. A bitter battle was fought for possession of Vaux, but British machine gunners posted in the ruins of the village held the Germans at bay. A ruined factory served as a fortress despite the shelling to which it was subjected.

Not until late in the afternoon was it impossible for the British to hold the town longer. Even then the retreat only went for a thousand yards. The British rear guard fought every step of the way, and, returning to the main body, a counter-attack was launched against the Germans in possession of Vaux and the village was regained.

The fighting continued all night. Finally Vaux had to be abandoned because German forces had pushed past further up the line and were driving to the attack of Mory.

Another bitter struggle was fought around Croiselles. At Mory Scottish and English troops inflicted tremendous losses on the Germans.

Sunday Battle South of Peronne. The fighting Sunday was tremendous. All day long heavy forces of Germans endeavored to force a crossing of the Somme south of Peronne, while further along the line they concentrated their efforts against Bapaume.

Repeatedly German engineers attempted to throw pontoon bridges across the river. On the near-by heights British field guns firing practically at point range smashed every effort. On some occasions British infantry, counter-attacking, dashed into the water to fight the Germans.

With the object of capturing St. Quentin, the Germans employed at least six divisions, or 72,000 men, of storming troops, the 50th, 45th (reserve), 11th, 88th, 187th and 238th. In the proportion of one division to every British battalion. The average width of each attack was 2,000 yards. Ten Tanks Wreak Havoc Amid Foe. Passing through Urville, there was

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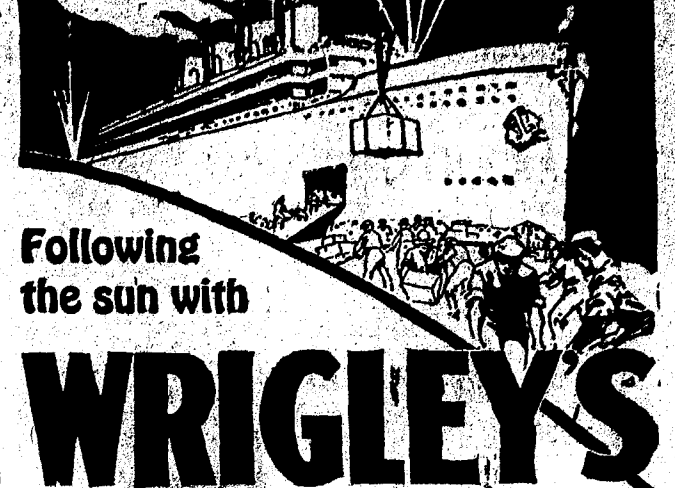
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Following the sun with
WRIGLEYS

Vision for a moment, those far off ports beyond the trackless seas—

From Arctic ice, to the torrid lands beneath the Southern Cross—

From towns tucked in the mountains, to the busy river's mouth—

WRIGLEYS Is there!

There, because men find comfort and refreshment in its continued use.

Because of its benefits and because

The Flavor Lasts "After every meal"



Puts a .. **Distemper** CURES THE SICK

And prevents others having the disease no matter how exposed. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. 25 and \$10 a dozen bottles. All good druggists and turf goods houses. Spohn Medical Co., Manufacturers, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

Their Awful Plight. She—And what was your most trying experience during your two years in the trenches? He (grimly)—The night—

She—Yes, yes? He—When, with the Boches only 100 yards away—

She—Go on! He—and gas bombs raining and liquid fire coursing upon us—

She—Yes! yes! He—When we suddenly discovered—

She—Go on! He—That there wasn't a cigarette in our whole detachment!

A DAGGER IN THE BACK

That's the woman's dread when she gets up in the morning to start the day's work. And how her back aches! GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules taken today ease the backache of tomorrow—taken every day under the backache for all time. Don't delay. What's the use of suffering? Begin taking GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules today and be relieved tomorrow. Take three or four every day and be permanently free from wrenching, distressing back pain. They are sure to get GOLD MEDAL. Since 1858 GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules have been the National Remedy of Holland. The Government of the Netherlands having granted a special charter authorizing its preparation and sale. The housewife of Holland would almost as soon be without bread as she would without GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. This is the one reason why you will find the women and children of Holland so sturdy and robust.

GOLD MEDAL are the pure, original Haarlem Oil Capsules imported direct from the laboratories in Haarlem, Holland. But be sure to get GOLD MEDAL. Look for the name on every box. Sold by reliable druggists in sealed packages. Three sizes. Money refunded if they do not help you. Accept only the GOLD MEDAL. All others are imitations. Adv.

The foe is as hard to kill as an old hedge fence—but we'll get him.

Don't borrow trouble—any of your friends will gladly give you plenty.

Win the War by Preparing the Land

Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops

Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN MAN POWER NECESSARY TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are available to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute! Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assist!

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operation.

Canada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand From Canada Alone for 1918 is 400,000,000 Bushels

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed, first of course, but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there.

Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can best serve the combined interests.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than April 5th. Wages to competent help, \$50.00 a month and up, board and lodging.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had apply to U.S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR DETROIT, MICH.; GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.; SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.; PORT HURON, MICH.

BEST IN THE LONG RUN

Masters of America's Roads

FIGHTING tires, which hurl their tough treads and sturdy muscular bodies against the road, and battle the roughest going with phenomenal mileage, are Goodrich Tested Tires. You foresee splendid service in their generous, masterful size, and they have proved it for you on the car and on the road.

For Goodrich Test Car Fleets have brought back from a road test, which ran the length of the continent and the year of 1917, a new standard for tires, the Tested of—

GOODRICH TESTED TIRES

Actual road roughing it thus proves the tire construction of SILVERTOWN CORDS, and BLACK SAFETY TREADS; proves that the spiral-wrapped, cable-core tire body, and tough black tread rubber baffles the teeth of the road.

Get proven durability and dependability in the tires that mastered the roads of America in the 4,178,744 tire miles, traveled by the Test Car Fleets. Get tire economy and satisfaction in "America's Tested Tires."

Buy from Goodrich dealers, located everywhere.

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY
Saginaw Branch: 815 Genesee Ave., Saginaw, Mich.

THE CITY OF GOODRICH AKRON, OHIO

CATTLE DYING OF STARVATION.

To the Editor of the Grayling Avalanche.

Dear Sir:

Volumes are being written, and lectures are being given under the weight of the all-absorbing subject of the conditions and conservation of food stuffs while increasing and increasing appeal is being made to the farmers for increased acreage.

I am a farmer in but a small way, but am in a general way as much interested in the work as are those who devote their entire time and energies to the enterprise, and as a result of such interest I am taking the liberty of calling your attention to a condition existing in our county, which is most momentous to the farmers, and which, there seems reason for believing, is not fully understood.

A few days ago, during a conversation with a dealer in cattle, hides, etc., he commented upon the sorry state in the price of hay and oats, and stated that he had purchased the hides of seventeen cattle which had starved to death in Crawford County this winter. I asked him if he was assured of such, and he replied that it was easy to add the information that he had not bought all of them by any means. He grew very earnest in his subject, expressing his conviction that the county should have an officer to look after the welfare of the cattle and other stock, as well as a general officer to look after the welfare of the humans who are the sufferers. That such official should be authorized to investigate conditions where there was appearance of there being more stock than owners were able to feed or care for. Also, that said officer should be empowered to advance county funds for feed, if need be, especially during late spring weather when vegetation is delayed, and taking lien upon the stock in return as a means of insuring the county, as far as possible, against loss. His further remarks relative to the price of hay and oats, and the general inclination for the neighbors to know just how hard-up one may be, were of course timely.

I have understood that there were hundreds of chickens that there were that had died of starvation during this winter, and the end is not yet, I was told by a neighbor who feeds, and the laws regulating the marketing of dressed poultry.

Now this situation should have immediate relief. The last three years have wrought much hardship upon the farmers of this and adjacent counties in the loss of cattle and other. Even though the stock is high, the price of sufficient feed, does not do it, they become so weakened and reduced that it takes months of good feeding to regain their lost weight. In most cases the farmers have exerted their greatest and best efforts in the premises, but climate conditions have been such as to make it impossible to procure sufficient feed for the winter's supply. Many farmers of our locality are facing the problem of spring work with teams entirely unable to perform their part because of their half-starved condition.

Now the situation may not be as serious as this dealer believed; but if the existing condition is one-half as severe as he described, immediate relief should be rendered. It will be some time before green feed will be sufficient to sustain life in stock without some additional feeding.

As a newspaper is a most proper and worthy channel through which to bring questions of public interest to the notice of the people, I trust you may consider this subject of sufficient interest to call to the attention of your readers.

Subscriber.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling in said County, on the 30th day of March, A. D., 1918.

Present: Hon. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of George Isenbauer, deceased.

Allen B. Failing, Administrator having filed in said court his petition praying that the said court should determine who were at the time of his death the legal heirs of said deceased and entitled to inherit the real estate of which said deceased died seized.

It is ordered, that the 1st day of May, A. D., 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, once each week for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County.

Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

A true copy.

Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

4-4-3

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the probate office in the village of Grayling, in said County, on the 30th day of March, A. D., 1918.

Present: Hon. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Peter Michelson, deceased.

Glen Smith, Administrator having filed in said court his petition praying that said court should determine who were at the time of his death the legal heirs of said deceased and entitled to inherit the real estate of which said deceased died seized.

It is ordered, that the 1st day of May, A. D., 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, once each week for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County.

Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

A true copy.

Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

4-4-3

Sealed Bids.

—will be received from the medical fraternity of Crawford County for professional attendance and medicine for the poor of Crawford County, up to and including April 24th, contract commencing the first day of May, 1918, and expiring April 30th, 1919. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

(Signed) Ambrose McClain, Supt. of the Poor, Adelbert Taylor, Sec.

3-4-3.

Why Women Suffer

BECAUSE you are a woman there is no need to suffer pain and annoyance which interfere with work, comfort and pleasure. When you suffer again try Pile's Tablets—a valuable, healing local application with astringent and tonic effects. The name Pile's Tablets over 30 years guarantees fair treatment. Money refunded if not satisfied. If you would be rid of Backache, Headache, Nervousness, Weakness as symptoms of the condition—a trial will convince.

PISO'S TABLETS

Simple, Safe, Painless, and Effective.

Write Pile's Tablets, Dept. 100, P. O. Box 100, St. Paul, Minn.

4-4-3

Ambrose McClain, Supt. of the Poor, A. Taylor, Sec.

COUNTY AGENTS COLUMN

Farmers desiring seed peas would do well by getting in touch with I. B. McMurtry, Agricultural Agent, Cheboygan, Mich. who has written the local County Agent that the farmers of Cheboygan County have good seed peas for sale.

As announced last week the County Agent had made arrangements with the Corn Seed Distributing committee for 100 bushels of the New York Flint seed corn purchased by the Mich. War Board. The corn has arrived and is being put to the test corn that looks akin to the po-sum corn of Louisiana and of course is totally unfit for this section.

The Distributing committee claims that there was a shortage of the Flint variety and therefore none for this section. This is a matter of keen disappointment, as the County agent has been very busy trying to get some of this Flint corn for these counties. It shows the serious condition of the seed corn situation.

The following Series of Institutes have been set for April.

Markey Town Hall, April 10th, 10 o'clock forenoon.

Houghton Lake Town Hall, April 12th, 10 o'clock forenoon.

Keno Grange Hall, April 16th, 10 o'clock forenoon.

Roscommon Court House, April 20th 10 o'clock forenoon.

Grayling Court House, April 22nd, 10 o'clock forenoon.

Frederic Town Hall, April 23rd, 10 o'clock forenoon.

The subject for this month is "Treating Seed Grain for Smut." This is very important to farmers. The average loss from smut in Michigan is 5% of the grain, besides under the new Federal grading rules grain affected with smut will be docked about 15 cents per bushel.

These institutes are in the form of farm schools and every body should come at the hour named, and bring a note book. To not be there at the commencement is to lose the sense of the instructions and consequently the benefits of the meeting.

Connected with these institutes the War board will have speakers to present the Liberty loan, Women's registration, Red Cross and similar war activities. Efforts are being made to co-ordinate the meetings in such manner as to have all these matters presented to the people on the same day so as to avoid asking people out to many meetings. The idea is to make a big community day of it, and every body should devote a day to these problems.

The pure bred Holstein Bull furnished by the New York Central Lines to the farmers of Roscommon and vicinity, and which has been at the farm of F. H. Richardson for the past season will stand at the residence of Alex Walker, Roscommon, this season. The charge for service is \$1.00.

For Bilious Troubles.

To promote a healthy action of the liver and correct the disorders caused by biliousness, Chamberlain's Tablets are excellent. Try them and see how quickly they give you relief for your food and banish that dull and stupid feeling.

Whooping Cough.

Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to keep the cough loose and expectoration easy. It is excellent.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain real estate mortgage (wherein the power of sale therein contained has become operative) executed by Thomas J. Meritz, a widower, of the township of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan, to Hubbard Head, of Roscommon County, Michigan, dated May 3, 1909, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crawford County, Michigan, on May 7, 1913, in Liber H of Mortgages on page 158, and upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date hereof the sum of \$266.31, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Therefore, under the power of sale therein contained, notice is hereby given that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises at public vendue to the highest bidder on May 31, 1918, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the southerly front door of the court house in the village of Grayling, Michigan, (that being the place of holding the court in said County) and the county in which the premises to be sold are situated, to satisfy said mortgage with interest and legal costs. Said premises are described as follows:—

The east half of the southwest quarter of Section thirty-four, Township twenty-six north, Range four west, Crawford County, Michigan.

Dated, March 7, 1918.

Elmer Head, Luman J. Miller, Administrators of the estate of the Mortgagee, Hubbard Head, deceased.

Hiram R. Smith, Attorney for Administrators.

Business Address—Roscommon, Mich. 3-7-13

HOME, SWEET HOME!

THE DECORATIONS REFLECT the character of the householder, and determine the cheer of the home circle.

GET COMPETENT ADVICE and let no one's self interest sway you. CONRAD SORENSON PAINTER AND DECORATOR. None is cheaper and none as fine.

DEPENDABLE MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP

ENORMOUS SELECTION suited to every taste and every purse. Samples gladly shown without obligation.

Conrad Sorenson Painter and Decorator

4-4-3

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4-4-3

Notice.

To the owner or owners of any and all interests in or liens upon the land herein described:

Take notice that sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed or deeds issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after return of service of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned or to the Register in Chancery of the County in which the lands lie of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereto, and the fees of the sheriff for the service or cost of publication of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description without other additional costs or charges.

South fractional one-half of northwest 1/4 of Sec. 6, Town 27 N, Range 1 W. Amount paid \$2.61, tax for year 1910.

South one-half of northwest fractional 1/4 of Sec. 6, Town 27 N, Range 1 W. Amount paid \$3.66, tax for year 1911.

South-east one-fourth of northwest 1/4 of Sec. 6, Town 27 N, Range 1 W. Amount paid \$2.86, tax for year 1912.

South fractional one-half of northwest 1/4 of Sec. 6, Town 27 N, Range 1 W. Amount paid \$2.33, tax for year 1913.

Amount necessary to redeem, \$29.92, to which must be added the fees of the sheriff.

Yours respectfully,

ORLANDO F. BARNES.

Residence South Branch township, Crawford County, Mich.

Place of business: 137 West Main street, Lansing, Michigan.

Dated May 11, A. D. 1917.

To James A. Besant, Grant county, Indiana.

Grantee under the last recorded deed to said land.

To Angus Richards, grantee under United States patent.

PROOF OF FAILURE OF SERVICE.

State of Michigan, ss.

County of Crawford, ss.

I do hereby certify and return, that after making careful inquiry and search I am unable to ascertain the whereabouts or postoffice address of James A. Besant, or the whereabouts or postoffice address of his heirs, or his administrator, guardian or executor, or the whereabouts or postoffice address of Angus Richards, or his heirs, administrator, guardian or executor.

I further certify that I have received this notice on the 11th day of May 1917.

My fees, 85c.

W. H. Cony, Sheriff of said County.

Grayling, February 18th, 1918.

State of Michigan, ss.

County of Crawford, ss.

Returned and filed with me, this 18th day of February, A. D. 1918.

FRANK SALES, County Clerk.

3-14-5

NOTICE.

To the owner or owners of any and all interests in or liens upon the land herein described:

Take notice that sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed or deeds issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after return of service of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned or to the Register in Chancery of the County in which the lands lie, of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereto, and the fees of the sheriff for the service or cost of publication of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description without other additional cost or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land.

Situated in the County of Crawford, State of Michigan, to-wit:

Southeast quarter of southwest quarter of Sec. 9, Town 25 N, Range 1 W. Amount paid \$4.29, tax for year 1913.

Amount necessary to redeem \$13.58 to which must be added the fees of the sheriff.

Yours respectfully,

ORLANDO F. BARNES.

Residence: South Branch township, Crawford County, Mich.

Place of business: Lansing, Mich., 137 West Main street.

Dated Nov. 22 A. D. 1917.

To Edward Rausch and Marion A. Fell of Garner, Hancock Co., Iowa. Grantees under the last recorded deed, in the regular chain of title, to said land.

PROOF OF FAILURE OF SERVICE.

State of Michigan, ss.

County of Crawford, ss.

I do hereby certify and return, that after making careful inquiry and search I am unable to ascertain the whereabouts or postoffice address of Edward Rausch, named in this notice, nor the whereabouts of trustee, heirs or administrator of the said Edward Rausch. Have received this notice on Feb. 1, 1918, and make this return this 2nd day of March, 1918.

My fees 85c.

W. H. Cony, Sheriff of said County.

Grayling, February 18th, 1918.

State of Michigan, ss.

County of Crawford, ss.

Returned and filed with me, this 2nd day of March, A. D. 1918.

FRANK SALES, County Clerk.

3-14-5

Do You Sleep Well?

To be at

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf from an old book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. A faint horizontal crease is visible near the top edge, suggesting it was once folded. The overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.